CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
168,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 52.

RECOMPENSED.

Under the spreading bleacher's shade
The brawny halfback stands,
A leathern harness on his head,
And blisters on his hands.
The lungs within his steel-ribbed chest
Can holler like twelve bands.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
He bolts his Profs to go
And punt the pigskin through the mud
And hear the trainers blow.
They fall on him when he's too swift
And kill him when he's slow.

His hair is but a muddy mop;
A war map is his brow;
He feds on oatmeal—uncooked chop,
He bones—no matter how.
Yet in his life hath he reward
Exceeding great, I trow.

* * * * * * *

High on the club drag's topmost seat
A winsome figure stands;
She snubs the other men, and yet
His praise from all demands.
She screams his college yell and thrusts
Her roses in his hands.
—Katherine Brown in Truth.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT.

Cheeks, like apple-blossoms, fade,
And peeping dimples pass;
They vanish as the willow's shade
Upon the river's glass.
I love their beauty, Sweet, but oh,
They bind me not to thee;
The loyal heart that beats below
Hath won the love of me.

Golden tresses want to white,
That shames the falling snow;
The shining mesh that snares the sight
Its grace is fleet to go.
Yet still I stroke its strands of gold
So rare and bright to-day—
But, oh, the love thy heart doth hold
Will make me glad for aye.

Eyes of azure years must dim,
As morning doth the moon;
And feeble wax thy feet—how slim!
Times craves their lightness soon.
Yet mine eye, falling too, will give
To thee the charms of yore;
And in my heart thou yet wilt live
Still peerless evermore.
—Samuel Minturn Peck, in the Boston Transcript.

LEGEND OF THE RED ROSE.

One day within a garden fair
Love found a maiden sleeping;
June sunbeams tangled in her hair;
The sentry lilies keeping
With rival purity and grace
Their loving watch above her;
While o'er the happy dreamer's face
The whispering zephyrs hover.

Love tipped an arrow with a kiss
And sent it passion-laden,
With cunning hands that could not miss,
To wake the sleeping maiden.
It pierced her heart, she woke and smiled,
With glances sweet and tender;
It made a woman of the child;
Love's morning dawned in splendor.

She felt the arrow in her breast,
She saw Love's empty quiver,
The slender shaft she deeper pressed
And smiled upon the giver.
Love beckoned her, she rose with pride,
To fly with her hol wooer;
He pledged her she should be his bride,
No lover would be truer.

A voice afoke the dreamy air,
A feeble father sought her;
She turned from Love in deep despair,
To prove a faithful daughter.
"O come," cried Love, "thy life shall be
Encrowned with joy and beauty;"
"Take up the cross and follow me,"
Commanded stern-eyed Duty.

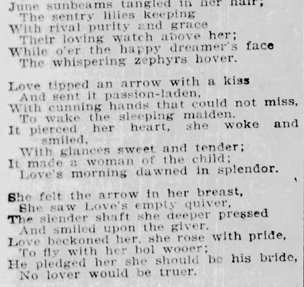
She wrenched the arrow from her breast,
Her heart clung to it broken;
She laid them at his feet and blessed
Her first and last love token.
A glory shone within her eyes,
She clasped the hand of Duty;
Heaven saw the nobis sacrifice
And filled her soul with beatuy.

Love took his silver bow and made
A grave; then, softly weeping,
In it her heart and arrow laid
And left hem in Time's keeping.
The lilies, bending o'er the mound,
Mourned for the heart they cherished;
And when the brown leaves strewed the ground,
Upon its grave they perished.

The wind grew hoarse and ceased to shriek
Among the barren bowers;
The sunbeams kissed Dame Nature's cheek,
Her bluebies bloomed in flowers.
One morn upon the moss-grown mound,
The garden air perfuming,
With tiny arrowheads set round,
They found Love's red rose blooming.
—Lillian Barker Beede in the Boston Transcript.

FIRST CHINESE GIRL TO RIDE AWHEEL

The bicycle woman has invaded China, the last place on earth where one would expect to find her. Aside from the national



FIRST TO RIDE A BICYCLE.

prejudice that exists among the Mongol people to women taking part in occupations or pastimes that men ordinarily reserve for themselves, the size of the Chinese women's feet would be thought a bar against their indulgence in wheeling. Nevertheless there is actually one woman among the celestials who may often be seen with her brothers careering along the fine roads of Shanghai. There are not more than two or three Chinese girls who ride, though the sons of the wealthy Chinese mercherts and many other Chinese youths may often be seen riding in the streets of the treaty ports, the only places in China where riding is possible. On the whole, the Chinese have taken kindly to the "bike," and many are expert trick riders. The lady referred to is a Miss Kit-Sen, of Shanghai, and was the first girl in China to cycle. She evidently enjoys the sport.

The Law of the Road.

By the law of the road is meant those rules and regulations established for the control and guidance of persons while using the highway as distinguished from the great body of law concerning roads and streets. In the United States the law of the road requires that persons with vehicles when meeting on the highway shall drive their respective vehicles to the right sufficiently to allow them to pass each other without interference, and when passing another vehicle going in the same direction the driver is required to turn to the left, and the person in the front is forbidden to interfere with the one in the rear passing if the road is sufficiently wide for one to pass. This is the general rule throughout the United States, and is usually established by statutes, which vary slightly in their wording. But the same rule prevails in the absence of a statute.

One Way to Tell.

Henderson (who has just bought a new pipe)—Can you tell me, professor, if this amber is genuine?

Professor—Oh, that's easily determined. Soak it in alcohol for twenty-four hours. If it is genuine it will then have disappeared.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Religious Progress of the 19th Century.

The century just closing has been remarkable for the religious progress that has been made in the United States. This is really the beginning of a revolution, which will go on with increased momentum during the new century. This movement may best be described as a decline of dogma. The sort of life a man lives—his acts toward his fellowmen, as well as his own personal conduct, are now felt to be of vastly more importance than what creed he may accept, or what dogmas he may believe, or profess to believe.

This movement has resulted in an enormous broadening of the religious life of the people. There is a greater liberality of opinion; there is more individual liberty, without censure; there is greater leniency in our judgment of our fellow-men on religious matters. We are approaching an era of true liberty of conscience in such things, and for the first time in human history.

This broadening has resulted from two things—one the vast increase in popular education and the spread of knowledge among the masses; the other, the marked tendency to gregariousness, which has caused such an enormous development of our cities and towns in population. The solitary lives of the rural residents of a century ago, without means of rapid and easy communication, the infrequency of the mails, the paucity of books and the lack of newspapers and periodical literature conduced to narrowness of mind, to conservatism in opinion. Their religious life showed these limitations. The more man mingles with his fellows, the more tolerant he becomes. He unconsciously grows more charitable in his judgments, less opinionated, less prone to impose his own standards of life and conduct upon others.

A writer on religion generalizes thus: "Every generation writes into its sacred books the meaning it desires." Without stopping to discuss this somewhat incomplete statement, it must be admitted by all that the advancement of learning and the historical researches of the nineteenth century have modified modern interpretation of the Bible. For example, a century ago, the belief in the creation of the world and of the universe within six ordinary days was held by all Christians. The science of geology has arisen since then; and the record of the rocks, aided by the splendid discoveries of astronomical science, have relegated the stories of Genesis to the realm of poesy and the imagination. This is perhaps the best known single example of the influence of modern learning and of intelligent criticism of the Bible, but it is by no means the most important.

The Roman Catholic church has never adopted the Scriptures as the sole rule of faith and of Christian conduct. It has always held the traditions of the church, the utterances of ecumenical councils, and the decrees of the Pope, when sitting in judgment on matters of faith and morals, as of equal authority with the written text. When the Reformation came, the denial of the supreme authority of the Pope over Christendom as the successor of St. Peter, the "Rock" upon which the church was to be built, necessarily expanded that the reformed church should declare the Bible the sole guide for devout believers. From this grew up the belief in the absolute truth, and the inspired infallibility, of the Bible. Protestantism set up an infallible Book as against Catholicism's infallible Pope.

What is known as the "higher criticism" of the Bible has thus had bitter opposition which it did not deserve, and which made its progress slow. Stated briefly, its method is to apply to the Bible —a collection of historical books, written at different and widely-separated times—the same tests as to accuracy and genuineness as would be applied to any other book of antiquity by modern scholarship. It is based upon the proposition that the truth can harm no one—that error only is injurious to humanity. To a very large proportion of the devout, the results of this intelligent Bible criticism are still unknown; and one of the developments of the coming century in the religious life of the people, will be an intelligent and discriminating knowledge of the history of the Bible, and the varying credibility of its component books.

The discoveries of modern science, notably of astronomy and geology, and the investigations of Spencer and his followers along the lines of the theory of evolution, led to a falling away of many from any distinctively religious belief. This is not so much an active combating of the tenets of the church as passive disbelief. The word "agnostic" was applied by Prof. Huxley to himself and others who were "without a rag of a label," and has become fixed in the language to define "scientific infidels." The brilliant Ingersoll belonged to this school, and is the only noted one to carry on active warfare against Christianity—though the writings of the great scientists have done far more against old beliefs than Ingersoll's eloquent periods and fierce philippics.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the growth of broad religious tolerance within the century, there have been, in the United States during that time, a number of religious movements which attracted many converts, and none of which could have existed but because of popular ignorance. Perhaps the most notable of these is Mormonism. It is a sad commentary on human credulity that any one could accept in good faith Joseph Smith's story of the finding of the "golden plates" buried in a New York hill; of his miraculous "translation" of these inscribed plates by the use of the Urim and Thummim—which, like the plates, no one ever saw; or believe that the ten tribes of Israel journeyed to America, and had here great cities and fearful battles.

Another movement due to ignorance was the famed "Millerite" delusion. William Miller, a sincere but ignorant and honest-minded mistaken man, studied the Bible intently for several years, and became persuaded that he had discovered the meaning of the mystical numbers in the book of Daniel, and therefore he proclaimed the end of the world in 1844. Could he have known the work of the great German critics, he would never have attempted to predict the fulfillment now of prophecies written after the events they predicted had happened.

There have been many other small, fanatical religious movements in the United States in this century, some of which began only a few years ago, and still flourish. The spread of an intelligent knowledge of the Bible will cause their decadence.

One of the most marked features of religious progress, is seen in the decline of doctrinal preaching, and the formation of church societies for purposes of benevolence and mutual improvement. The tendency is to make the church itself the center of much of the social life of the congregation. Gymnasiums, bowling alleys, reading rooms, etc., are provided in many church structures in cities to-day, and the tendency in this direction is increasing. The church is going to the people, to the benefit of both.

Of course the cry of the conservatives goes up that Christianity is declining as a religion, and that the tendency is to reduce it to a system of ethics—"but ethics is not religion, and can not replace the latter," cries Goldwin Smith. To this the obvious reply is, that the truth is eternal, and it is the task of all sincere men to endeavor to eliminate all error that it may not be mistaken for truth, and receive devout credence.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

DOGS FED, BEGGARS GO HUNGRY

The attention of the authorities has been drawn to the amount of sickness among the famous street dogs of Constantinople, which are really a most miserable, mangy looking lot, says a correspondent. Orders have, therefore, been issued and have been actually put in force, to remove all the diseased dogs to a lazaretto on the Asiatic coast. The animals are caught and put in wire cages to be taken away. As these would have been some difficulty to provide them with food, it was also decreed that they should be fed with short weight bread which is daily seized in large quantities from the bakers. The unfortunate part about this latter order is that this short weight bread was the only means of providing the inhabitants of the Asyle des Pauvres with food. These unfortunates are the beggars who infest the streets.

JUST FOR FUN.

We often see that men there be
Mistaking their vocation;
But tailors all have what we call
A fitting occupation.
—Chicago Record.

"Here's an account of a dispute between two New Yorkers as to which is the most corrupt city in the Union."

"Well, they ought to know."—Life.

"What makes any man wear a monocle?"

"Oh, I suppose he wishes to indicate that he can see as much with one eye as ordinary men do with two."—Indianapolis Journal.

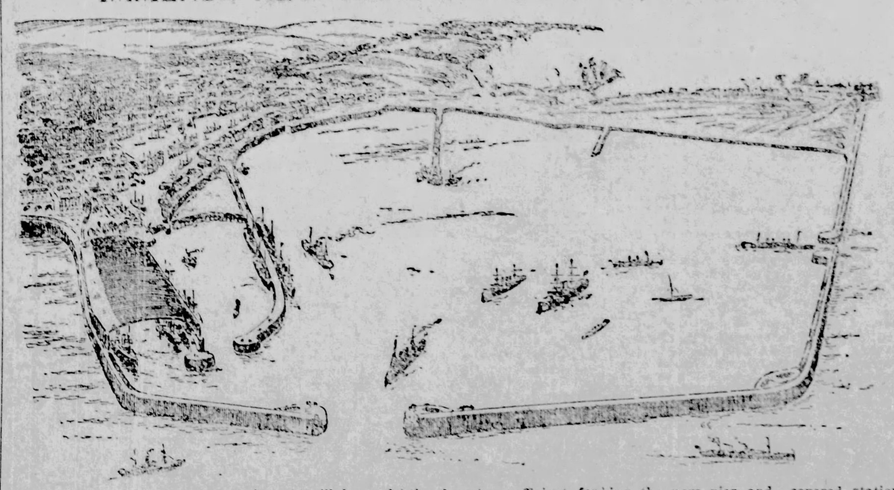
"Do you think you will be able to recover from the depression of defeat?"

"Oh, yes," answered the ex-candidate, cheerily. "I have already recovered several thousand dollars by means of magazine articles and the like."—Washington Star.

Giving Aid to Swiss Poor.

In some Swiss vineyards nearly the whole harvest was left last month to the poor of the neighborhood.

IMMENSE NEW HARBOR AT DOVER, ENGLAND.



The British government is creating at Dover the largest artificial harbor in the world. It will cost some £4,000,000 when completed—almost $20,000,000. While for defense purposes, it is also available, of course, for commerce. When the contractors complete their work, they will have enclosed no less than 610 acres, or nearly one square mile, of sea, within which area there will be a depth of water sufficient for any battleship to float in. At the left of the cut will be noted a pier with a covered water station, designed to enable trans-channel passengers to alight and embark under cover. This is a separate enterprise, to be built by the city of Dover, independent of the great government basin. This scheme will involve an expenditure of a farther million and a quarter pounds, to be spent in providing the new pier and covered station spoken of, and in reclaiming a considerable amount of land from the sea. In connection with the new undertaking, larger and faster steamers are to be put on, and these, it is anticipated, will reduce the journey between London and Paris to six and one-fourth hours, a very important acceleration. The Blade is indebted to het London Shipping World for the plan herewith reproduced.

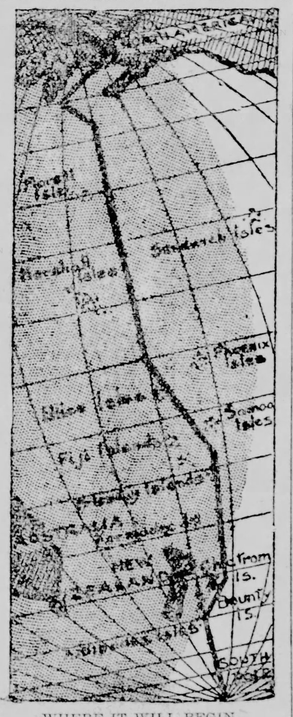
DAWN OF THE NEW CENTURY

Residents of Antipodes Island Will Be the First to See It.

Has it ever struck you that the new century must begin at some particular spot on this earth? Probably not, but a writer in the current number of Pearson's Magazine states that the inhabitants of the antipodes will be the first persons to see the first sun of 1901.

The diagram, which is reproduced from the magazine, explains itself, and will be of interest to readers.

The black line is the international date line, which hs been adopted by mutual consent of all civilized nations as the one on which to change the day-reckoning. On the right of the line, as



WHERE IT WILL BEGIN.

shown on the map, it is to-day; on the left, it is to-morrow. The new day is considered to begin on that line, and move westward around the earth. The edge of the dotted area shows the line of dawn, owing to the convexity of the earth.

Along the international date-line the new century will begin at midnight of December 31. But as the line of dawn does not coincide with the date-line, the people who will first see the sunlight of the new century will be the inhabitants of Antipodes island, which lies southeast of New Zealand. This island was so named by its English discoverer because it lies antipodal to Great Britain. A straight line from it through the center of the earth would end in England.

The people of Bounty island will be the next to see the sun, almost immediately after. Then the Friendly islands will see the light. New Zealand and the Fijis, and so on. In 6 hours and 25 minutes the sun will gild the temples and palaces of Calcutta; in 12 hours and 25 minutes it will touch the base of the Eiffel tower in Paris. In 17 hours and 20 minutes it will reach New York, and an hour later, Toledo.

An Unreasonable Patient.

It is sometimes well to be reminded that our ways are as puzzling to the Oriental, as his are to us, says the Youth's Companion. A young Chinese physician in Cleveland, who has a number of American patients, recently told some friends of a case which he had last summer. "Young girl come to me with sunburned neck," he said. "I say, 'You get this out bathing?' She say, 'No; I get it wearing lace yoke. What you prescribe?' I say, 'Cloth yoke,' and she look offended and go away. I don't see why. American girl very funny."

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR BY General CHARLES KING

COPYRIGHT 1900.

CHAPTER IX.

There was wrath in the union camp when what had been Wing's squadron dribbled back to Bardstown. First to arrive was the main body, probably a little more than half the original force, led now by Lieut. Fanning, and bringing with them one prisoner and a dozen different tales of disaster. There was but a single point on which everybody seemed united. Disaster, always demanding a victim, the whole blame was rested by them on the shoulders of their treacherous guide, who had purposely led them by a roundabout road, had given warning to the enemy's pickets in front of Asholt, and secreted himself in the shrubbery when the attack began.

It was a rough ride for Wing's squadron, but just as Wing had foretold, it was going hard with Norman Holt, held to be responsible for the entire failure. He had been turned over, a prisoner, by Lieut. Fanning to the commanding officer of the union camp, had been arraigned before that high official the following morning. The one officer to be heard as witness was Lieut. Burnett Malloy, whose influence was "dead against the accused." Of the squadron, Lieut. Fanning and a sergeant testified that they heard Capt. Wing say he expected treachery on the part of the guide, and had heard him warn Holt that if they failed it should go hard with him. There was no one to speak for the guide. The colonel listened in gloomy silence to the statements of the various persons interrogated, and when the brief preliminary examination was over, despite Holt's protestations of innocence and his plea not to be put under guard, orders were issued that, for reasons concerning the personal safety of the accused soldier, he should be sent forthwith to Louisville, under heavy escort, there to be tried for his crime. To keep him another hour at the front was simply to invite lynching.

On a rude platform car, surrounded by armed men who had heard only the cruel stories at his cost, Norman was jolted back to the junction and thence northward to Louisville. The dawn of another day was upon them as the party climbed stiffly to the ground in the crowd in station yard. He had spent nearly 48 hours without sleep, was broken in heart, health and hope. He felt that fate had arrayed all her forces against him, that now he had killed forever the possibility of his being restored to his father's love and regard. He felt that henceforth he would be considered only as a son who had purposely, shamefully led those invaders to his father's hearthstone in the hope of capturing and carrying off a prisoner.

In apathy he suffered himself to be led away to the quarters of the provost marshal, once a homestead where his blithe young voice and lightsome step had been welcomed time and again, yet he took no heed. He never seemed to recognize it. They bade him sit and warm himself before a blazing fire in a bog, square, troop-littered room, and mechanically he obeyed, falling almost immediately into the same attitude of utter dejection from which he had roused him on the car. But when, an hour later, they sought to stir him again, some merciful soul having suggested coffee before taking the prisoner into the presence of the provost marshal, they were powerless. He had sunk to the floor and lay in a stupor that refused to yield even to harsh measures. With scared face, the sergeant went out for help, and returned with a surgeon on duty at the hospital across the way. His verdict was immediate, comprehensive, characteristic:

"This man'll never live to be hanged. Take him to the hospital right off."

And so it happened that when the regiment marched with others to reinforce the command of old Major Slowtrot dispatched against the fiery Tennessean who, leading his men through Cumberland Gap, was menacing Central Kentucky, opposite Mill Springs, loyal faces in Co. C looked vainly for the bright soldierly fellow they longed to hail as first lieutenant—Private Holt, who lay writhing in the grasp of fever in the hospital.

Young Lane, stricken down with some kind of camp fever while at the front, had managed to elude the vigilance of attendants, break out of bounds and bring on a relapse so severe that it was deemed best to send him back to the permanent hospital at Louisville, and thither he was borne as the regiment marched away. Letters were written direct to Major Lane, judge advocate's department, who was stationed East. He could not be spared, but down came his wife and daughter, the mother and sister of the reckless young soldier, and almost the first thing to flit across Holt's father's bewildered vision was the vision of the face he loved, which looked, yet never saw him at all.

Nor could she be blamed! Severe illness had greatly changed him. Neither Mrs. Lane nor her daughter recognized in the gaunt, haggard, fuzzy-bearded lad, lying so white and still across the lir, airy room, the brave-hearted fellow whose welcome home they had attended the year agone. But he saw, knew, marveled and importuned the steward for information. Certainly, that was Lane's folks from Cincinnati, and Lane was very ill, too much so to be moved, and the doctors thought the case most serious. The ladies were come to take him home, but stayed to nurse him."

When the news came that Buckner had let go at Bowling Green and was falling back to the Cumberland, great was the rejoicing among the Union camps and great were the accessions to the hospitals, for Buckner cared not to be burdened with wounded, and so those too severely hit to be able to hobble were left behind for the pursuing Yanks. Among those brought in were two men of Wing's squadron who had been badly shot on the assault on Belleview, were captured by the enemy, and after a time trundled over to Bowling Green. Now, barely convalescent, these two troopers had been turned over to the care of the division surgeon at the main hospital, and one day, soon after Holt was able to sit up an hour or so, he saw them brought in and noted the queer look on the steward's face as, answering his question, that official replied:

"Two of—that squadron that got cut up trying to capture a batch of reb officers visiting at—well, you know more about it than I do, unless everybody lies."

So even here, thought Norman, the belief was general that he had deliberately led that luckless column into ambuscade. It made him shrink the more from his fellows, yet invested these wounded troopers with keen and pathetic interest.

Recovery might have been even more remote in Norman's case, however, but for the presence within the same walls, though now in different wards, of these two men whom he longed to meet and assure of his utter innocence, and the occasional coming of this one girl whom he had learned in happier days so fondly to love. At both entrances to his ward, however, night and day, there stood sentries with gleaming bayonets. There was only one steward or attendant who seemed kindly disposed toward the lonely patient.

It was through this humble soldier he heard from day to day of the graduat betterment in the condition of the wounded troopers, and could also learn the hour at which the ladies were expected to arrive. They spent no more nights at Lane's bedside now, but generally came in the morning about nine and, passing through the broad corridor, close to the open door of Norman's ward, were ushered into the opposite room. The momentary glimpse thus obtained of her was almost the only sunshine that came into his life.

Then some ten days after their first appearance fortune favored him in the unexpected way in which fortune's favors generally come. Among the patients on the opposite ward were a few whose fever had resulted in delirium. One night, all on a sudden, with a howl of terror, a poor fellow came boundiag into the corridor, and the sentry over Norman's door acmually dropped his gun and ran, yelling, down stairs, frightened out of his wits by the apparition. Two attendants pursued the fleeing patient, leaving their sick to their own devices, and Norman, sitting up in bed, wide awake, was suddenly aware of a haggard young face peering cautiously into the corridor from the opposite door. Away cat along the gallery with much outcry and excitement the fugitive was run down and was being overpowered by the rush of attendants. For the moment no one in authority was left in either ward, and it was patent to Norman Holt's keen eyes that here was a patient attempting escape. What was more, even in the changed, haggard face he recognized Theodore Lane.

By this time, too, strength had measurably returned and excitement lent him more. It was the work of but a minute to slip into the loose hospital shoes and trousers with which he had been provided, to hasten to the doorway, and there, under the light of the swinging lamp at the head of the stairs, just in time to confront the younger and weaker man, Norman Holt looked squarely into the eyes of Daisy's brother, with only the quiet question, "Where are you going, Theodore?"

It was the voice, not the face, the rattle-brained youngster knew at once, and realized, as he had done time and again, that here was his master.

"Damn it," he feebly waived, "let me out of this hellhole! I will go, Holt! You've no right to stop me! You—"

"But I do stop you! Sergeant of the guard!" he called, in low, controlled voice, in the old authoritative tone, as he heard the clank of rifle butts and the sound of excited talk below. "A fever patient is loose. Come up here with two or three men."

And the sergeant came, just as the attendants, with their fighting lunatic, struggled back to the corridor. Lane miserably burst into tears and meekly succumbed, being led back without protest or resistance. Then the sergeant stood facing Holt.

"This is a queer streak," said he. "You're no private soldier. You're the only man we are ordered to guard, and here you are acting as guard of the ward when your own was scared off his post. We've got to put on another man, for that fellow's completely demoralized. I'll tell the officer of the day about this to-morrow."

It seems he did, and that others told Mrs. Lane, and that Mrs. Lane and her daughter begged to be permitted to see and thank the brave young soldier who had so befriended their poor, half-delirious boy. And at ten o'clock next morning, as Norman Holt sat close to the open door, he saw them coming. Mrs. Lane and Daisy, guided by the steward, and bent on their errand of gratitude to this unknown benefactor, himself a patient. And the lad felt his strength going, felt all his nerves quivering, felt as though the room were swimming round as he slowly found his feet and faced them.

There was a faint, barely articulate cry from the daughter's lips. It was the mother's words that roused the entire ward:

"Norman—Norman Holt! You here? O, my poor— We thought—we were told you were—in prison."

CHAPTER X.

The week that followed brought a manifest change for the better in the conditions surrounding the prisoner patient in the Louisville general hospital. Up to the day he first saw the face of Daisy Lane within those whitewashed walls Holt had little care what happened to him.

It was his superb strength and constitution that tided him over the worst days. It was the strong love in his young heart that, thrilling through his whole being at sight of the fair girl who, despite obstacles and ill report, had ever been gentle, even sympathetic in her manner to him, that now aroused his will and wits and the spirit of fight that was only latent, and so determined him to action. It was his conduct in keeping other patients within bounds, instead of seizing upon opportunity to escape, that attracted the attention of the officers on duty at the hospital and commanded the almost reluctant gratitude of Mrs. Lane. In the first impulse of womanly pity at sight of his thin, white face, and while still full of eagerness to thank the soldier who had saved her boy, she had let fall the words that later she would gladly have stifled, and had exhibited a degree of compassion irrepressible at the moment, but injudicious in view of her plans for Daisy's future. Moreover, she saw that the evidence of Norman's suffering had a telling effect upon her child. She saw unerringly the great wave of pity, of pain, bewilderment, even indignation that welled up from Daisy's innermost heart, and realized that all in one moment there was overthrown the work of patient months of undoing at Norman's expense, and of worldly promptings in behalf of the absent Malloy.

They had talked it all over: her husband and herself, before the newly made major left for staff duty in front of Washington. They knew and acknowledged Daisy's predilection for Norman Holt, and even mourned that they had felt compelled to cold shoulder him out of their fireside circle, but, as has been pointed out, Lane worshipped wealth and influence and social station. Lane had made up his mind that no matter which side Norman might espouse the war would ruin him. Lane knew by midsummer just up to the last penny the extent of poor McIntyre's inroads upon the little fortune left in his hands for the benefit of his sister's sons. Lane knew that hardly $10,000 remained to be divided between the two, and later, as the war wore on, was fully informed of the breach between the hot-headed father and his second son. Even though reconciliation were later to come, what would be left of the doctor's estate by the close of the war?

A man must look out for his own. Here was Senator Malloy, whom he had long looked upon with disfavor and dislike—had indeed so treated him, now coming forward in his bluff hearty way, "men of the world, you know," as he said, perfectly willing to let by-gones be by-gones, to forgive and forget his slights and snubs. Aye, even to exert his powerful political influence to father his interests and asking nothing more, apparently, than that Lane should favor the suit of his son. It would have been flying in the face of Providence to deny him, said Lane. And yet when he took his little girl in his arms to kiss her goodby as he hurried away to Washington, as he noted how wistful was the appeal in her humid eyes, how piteous the quiver about her pretty mouth, he knew she was thinking of Norman, and mutely pleading for justice for him. She wouldn't believe Malloy's assertions. The men would never have elected him their first lieutenant if these stories had been true. The very card Malloy had played turned the trick against him. The news that Norman had gone as a private soldier, cheated out of his commission, had roused her to such a pitch of wrath and woe that for the first time in her life the child had stormed against her parents, had declared them cruel, heartless, wicked—and, bursting into a passion of tears, had fled to her room, banging and locking the door behind her, leaving them gazing into each other's white faces, stunned and aghast.

"We must leave it to time," the major had said, after their long, dreary conference. "It is probably the end of poor Norman, anyhow, and the rest will come later."

The story of the luckless raid on Belleview was not told in full in the press of the day. Like every fiasco, big or little, the first year of the war. "The affair was only a reconnoisance." But Mr. Malloy got all the particulars through the clerk of Lexington, who, oddly enough, seemed to be not infrequently from Major Henry Clay Holt of the Confederate staff corps. Through them she heard how successfully the work of proselyting had been going on, how vehemently the old doctor had been working and how hospitably he had entertained the officers detailed for the duty by Sidney Johnston and Buckner, how the latter had sent two squadrons of cavalry to cover Belleview pending these operations, another to serve as escort for the officers in the lower counties, and still certain other riders, and in Confederate gray, to keep watch and ward on the front. And so when Wing's squadron made its essay, based on secret and reliable information of the presence of the party at Belleview, the guard was on lookout for him, and never did Belleview tender a warmer reception. What nearly broke the old doctor's heart, however—what stunned him, yet enraged him, was to find that his own boy, his own little Benjamin, had led the column that came to capture him. "That," said Kate Ray, "is something none of us who knew Norman can in the least understand. It sounds incredible!" Major Holt seems to feel it as deeply as does his father."

But what Kate Ray did not know and Mrs. Lane did not learn until later in a letter from Malloy, was that Norman Holt, so far from serving as a guide for the purpose indicated, had played a double game, had treacherously brought about the disaster to the Union arms and was now a prisoner awaiting trial by court-martial, a prisoner whose sentence might deservedly be death.

And this was news over which Lane himself began to weaken. This was carrying the matter too far. He had meant to remove Norman as a possible suitor, not to slay him as a felon. He read with amaze the story sent him by his wife, and in sore perturbation tried to study it out and consider the pros and cons. He could conceive of Norman doing one of two things in this matter, but could not believe him guilty of playing a double part. He wrote for confirmation of Malloy's possibly biased statement and got it. The report was true; the charge might not be. Then came the tidings of his own boy's prostration, and then Norman was for the time forgotten.

Meanwhile what could Mrs. Lane do but ask that Norman should be transferred to the ward where Theodore was lying, a much smaller one, where he might receive at her hands some of the care and dainties lavished on her son? A surgeon had come and conversed with the accused patient, and noted symptoms of excitement that led to examination, the cause not being apparent in Norman's personal condition, the doctor sought further and found it in the fair girl seated by her brother's bedside across the hall. Then an officer from the staff of the commanding general dropped in—an officer who had been on duty at West Point when Norman was cadet sergeant of, Co. D. The recognition was instant on the part of the young soldier, but he gave no sign. The visitor was shocked and pained to see how the lad must have suffered. Norman's connection with the raid on Belleview was of course known to him—the name was a household word in the army, and the story by this time had gone from mouth to mouth—Kentuckians being sadly and fearfully divided about it. And now Capt. Bryant had been sent to see if Norman had nothing to say for himself. The report of his conduct when he could have escaped had found its way to headquarters and staggered those who believed in his guilt.

And so there came a day not soon to be forgotten, and a scene long remembered in the general hospital, a scene that when described to Mr. Burnett Malloy, less than a week later, sent him nearly wild with apprehension and jealous misery. And well it might. Matters were livelv at the front, and he couldn't get away. The army of the Ohio was concentrating at Nashville. It was his own captain who was the narrator, and little doubt was there that "the ould man" enjoyed the privilege and made the most of it. Gaffney had learned to love and lean on Norman. He felt that the lad had been underrated by this smooth, well-groomed, well-provided fellow, whom he both hated and feared—hated for his superior airs and education, but feared for his undoubted influence and power. Oppose him openly or incur his enmity he dare not. Capt. Gaffney has not lived long in Irish-American political life without learning from bitter experience the depth of its intrigue. But in common with almost every officer of the regiment, he knew by this time Malloy's aspirations regarding Daisy Lane, though he knew that Norman Holt had been a dangerous rival, and took all an Irishman's delight in twitting an anxious swain.

A long letter had come to Mac from Louisville semi-official in character, written by Capt. Bryant himself, an officer of the department commander's staff, written to him as captain of Norman Holt's company, that he might have the latest and fullest and most authentic account of that young and sorely tried soldier's fortunes. It was in answer to one the faithful old Celt had sent, because he could no longer bear the slurs and innendoes so frequently uttered at Norman's expense by Malloy, and Bryant had written from the fullness of his heart and subject. The first pages the captain kept to himself. The last, with frequent interjections of Hibernian comment, he read aloud to his senior lieutenant.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
Office of the Assistant Inspector General,
January 28, 1862.

My Dear Captain Gaffney: I have received your anxious letter and am glad to be able to answer at once. The illness of inquiry sent you on the 20th, when we were still full of Gen. Thomas' brilliant victory in front of Mill Springs, should have gone more into detail, but this can not be said of your capital and clever. You have covered the whole subject, and your testimony to the faithful and excellent service rendered by young Holt will be of the utmost value should the case ever be brought to trial, which now seems doubtful.

To begin with it must be remembered that all the outcry against him was made by a lot of badly beaten troopers who felt they had to account in some way for the failure of the expedition. Then he himself broke down, had no one to speak for him, was too ill to speak at all. Then followed the weeks in hospital and finally, as the charges were formulated and laid before our level-headed general—you may not appreciate him now, my friend, but with all his apparent coldness and severity the results will show he was the best of all others to make soldiers of the army—he sent for Lieut. Fanning and others, and asked how they knew Holt had communicated with the enemy's pickets, how they knew he had purposely delayed the march, and whether they knew any better road to Belleview than the one he took, except the pike through Asholt, which, of course, would have run them into a hornet's nest. He found they didn't know anything, and that the only officers and men likely to know anything were Capt. Wing, "First Sergeant Hunter and Trooper Miller, all wounded or prisoners in the hands of the enemy. That spoiled the case for the prosecution for awhile anyhow. Then who should turn up but Father Cassidy, who commended in loving Green, and sent back to the general hospital at Louisville. Meantime Holt had had opportunity to escape from hospital, and not only wouldn't take advantage of it, but gave the provost guard reasons of guilt, but he kept others in check, and this, too, came to the general's ears, and he ordered me to go into the case. I had known the young man when he was a mere boy, knew that he was square as a man could be—a kindhearted, lucky gentleman in fact, and could not but sympathize with him in the extremely painful and trying situation in which he found himself. His uncle's alleged views, Malloy, seated in a camp chair, his booted feet to the fire, his delicate white hand nervously twisting his dark mustache, his glowing eyes snapping and shifting, waited until the last word was said. Then deliberately he rose, stretched his arms to their full extent, yawned with ostentatious show of indifference, glanced upward at the sullen skies and wearily about at the grimy tents, and finally escaped to Belleview was of course known to him—the name was a household word in the army, and the story by this time had gone from mouth to mouth—Kentuckians being sadly and fearfully divided about it. And now Capt. Bryant had been sent to see if Norman had nothing to say for himself. The report of his conduct when he could have escaped had found its way to headquarters and staggered those who believed in his guilt.

And so there came a day not soon to be forgotten, and a scene long remembered in the general hospital, a scene that when described to Mr. Burnett Malloy, less than a week later, sent him nearly wild with apprehension and jealous misery. And well it might. Matters were livelv at the front, and he couldn't get away. The army of the Ohio was concentrating at Nashville. It was his own captain who was the narrator, and little doubt was there that "the ould man" enjoyed the privilege and made the most of it. Gaffney had learned to love and lean on Norman. He felt that the lad had been underrated by this smooth, well-groomed, well-provided fellow, whom he both hated and feared—hated for his superior airs and education, but feared for his undoubted influence and power. Oppose him openly or incur his enmity he dare not. Capt. Gaffney has not lived long in Irish-American political life without learning from bitter experience the depth of its intrigue. But in common with almost every officer of the regiment, he knew by this time Malloy's aspirations regarding Daisy Lane, though he knew that Norman Holt had been a dangerous rival, and took all an Irish-

(To be Continued.)

Often.

The people who pay the most compliments sometimes don't pay their bills.—Philadelphia Record.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Never Happened.

Editor Question Bureau:—I was informed by a school teacher that the man who rang Independence bell was named William Hurry. Where he got his information I do not know.—A. G. D., Hyannis, Neb.

That may or not be the name of the janitor of Independence Hall in 1776. We do not know, nor is it of any importance. Most people are interested in the subject because of a story, which has been told in both prose and verse, of the old man being stationed in the belfry, and a little boy calling him to "Ring! Ring!" when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress.

As a matter of fact, the incident never happened, for this all-sufficient reason: It has been proved that the bell was not rung at all on July 4, the day the vote was taken. When the Declaration had been duly engrossed, it was formally signed by every member. Then the bell was rung. But this was three or four days after the 4th, and there was no anxiety nor uncertainty about the event, and no reason for stationing the ringer in the belfry to await its accomplishment. The story is pretty, but it is false.

An Election Bet.

"A bets B that Bryan's plurality in Missouri will be nearer what it was in 1896, than McKinley's will be in Ohio to that of 1896. Will you please state why some papers give McKinley's plurality in 1896 as 48,197, and in others they give for the same year 51,5019? Please state which is correct through your valuable paper. B claims that he has a right to bet with A, as Missouri's plurality in Ohio this year beats the year 1896. If possible give Missouri's plurality for Bryan in the last election, and also McKinley's in Ohio."—L. A. H., Cleveland, O.

Here are the official figures of the Missouri vote:

1896—Bryan	363,667
1896—McKinley	304,910
Bryan's 1896 plurality	58,757
1900—Bryan	351,915
1900—McKinley	314,093
Bryan's 1900 plurality	37,820

The Ohio figures are:

1896—McKinley	525,991
1896—Bryan	474,882
McKinley's 1896 plurality	51,109
1900—McKinley	543,318
1900—Bryan	474,882
McKinley's 1900 plurality	69,036

Bryan's plurality in Missouri in 1900 was 20,957 less than in 1896. McKinley's Ohio plurality in 1900 was 7,927 greater than in 1896. Now settle the bet yourselves.

The Quirinal.

"In the ninth stanza of Whittier's poem, 'To Pius IX,' occurs the word, 'Quirinal,' and I would like to have you tell us what that word means."—E. G. D., Ii., Oregon.

The Quirinal is a palace in Rome, so called because it stands on a part of what was once one of Rome's famed seven hills—the Quirinal hill. This palace was formerly the Pope's ordinary residence. For some years, France was the supporter of the temporal power of the Papacy. In 1870, because of the Franco-Prussian war, this support could not be continued. An Italian army under Garibaldi entered the city, after some resistance by the Papal troops, and the people, on October, 1870, by an immense majority, declared in favor of becoming part of the Kingdom of Italy. The temporal power of the Pope was thus abolished, and the capital of the kingdom was removed from Florence to Rome. The Quirinal then became the palace of the Italian kings. The reference to Whittier's poem is to a struggle in 1870 between the Italian troops and the Pope's guards in the palace itself.

The Byzantine Empire.

"Please tell me in what country Hadrian I., of the Byzantine Empire, reigned, and what was the location of that empire? Can you tell me anything of one Maperius I., of the Roman Empire, and if so, in which century did he exist?"—G. H. B., Lomax, Neb.

"There was no Hadrian of the Eastern or Byzantine empire. Hadrian was a Roman emperor, born in Rome A. D. 76, died A. D. 138. He was proclaimed emperor August 11, 117, and reigned till his death.

"Upon the death of Emperor Theodosius the Great, A. D. 395, the division of the empire became permanent. The Eastern Empire was bequeathed to his son Arcadius. It was called the Byzantine empire because its capital was Constantinople, formerly called Byzantium. It embraced all of what is now Turkey in Europe, Greece, part of which is now southern Russia, Austria and the Danubian states, Asia Minor and all of Asia to the Euphrates river, and Egypt and the African coast west of it to the Greater Syrtis.

"There was no Roman ruler named Maperius.

Calcium.

"What is metallic calcium? Where is it found, and what is it used for? Also please tell me what it is worth per pound."—J. A. K., Bloomdale, O.

"Calcium is one of the most abundant things in nature. It is a metal, which is the base of all limestone, gypsum, marble, fluor spar, etc. It is not found as a metal, but always in combination. It is a light, yellowish metal, of the color of gold and, in its hardness it is intermediate between lead and gold. Many of the salts of calcium are used in the arts and in medicine. There is no demand for the metal, because it oxidizes so quickly it can not be kept in the metallic state. Thrown upon water it decomposes it, uniting with the oxygen and burning with a brilliant yellow flame, forming oxide of calcium, which is nothing but ordinary quicklime.

Trials in Cuba.

"If a Cuban commits murder, by what process would he be tried at the present time?"—J. H., Mohawk, Pa.

The laws existing up to the time of the American occupation are still in force, except in a few cases where they were suspended by military order. The courts are the same as were then in existence, save that the judges have been replaced by others. A trial would be in Cuban courts, in accordance with the criminal laws now existing. As Cuba is to be made independent, it was not wise for us to attempt to change the system of jurisprudence. Let them do that to suit themselves.

Great Britain and the Canal.

"Why should Great Britain have anything more to say in regard to the Nicaragua canal than any other European nation? I would like to be enlightened why this government should ask England or any other nation, except the countries that the canal passes through."—M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.

You will find the whole matter explained in an editorial on the 4th page of this issue, headed "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," and in the other article headed "The Treaty Ratified."

Ancient Cities.

"I wish to know what two cities mentioned in Exodus have come to light within the last twenty years, and by whom were they discovered? V. I. B., Belfast, N. Y.

You will find an article full of valuable information on the 4th page of Weekly Blade of Dec. 13, headed "Ruins of Ur."

Superfluous Hair.

"What will remove superfluous hair from the face?"—W. P. D., Axton, Va.

There is but one method of having it removed permanently, and that is to go to a skilled dermatologist and have the electric needle used. There are substances which can be rubbed on, which eat off the hair, but it grows again at once; and they always irritate the skin terribly.

The New Cruisers.

"Can you explain why the armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress, although so heavy (13,000 tons), heavily armored and swift, are to be armed so lightly as four 8-inch and four 6-inch guns in main battery; no heavier than the Chicago of 4,500 toons? If they were intended merely for commerce destroyers, I should not think it would be desirable to have them so heavy; and if to give and take hard knocks, I should think they should carry more heavy guns."—J. T. W., Matteson, N. D.

The new cruisers were planned in the light of the experience we gained in naval warfare during the Spanish war. It was shown that heavy guns are at a disadvantage, because they cannot be loaded so quickly as lighter ones. Eight and six-inch guns carry a formidable projectile, and can be fired much more rapidly. At Manila and Santiago, it was shown that rapid fire smothers the fire of the enemy; and at the latter battle the necessity of speed—which the heavy battleships have not—in pursuing a flying enemy. Be sure the Navy department knows exactly what it is doing.

Capitol Restaurants.

"There is a dispute here in regard to the question of a saloon being run in the national capitol at Washington. Some say it is owned and conducted by the government, nad that any man that has the price can go and get a drink of whisky or any intoxicating liquors, whilst others say it is the private property of the Senate and House of Representatives."—D. W., Maple Rapids, Mich.

There is a restaurant in the basement of each end of the capitol—one under the House wing, and one under the Senate wing. They are allowed there by Congress, as a convenience to the more than 900 members of Congress, the members of the Supreme court, and the many officers and employes of the capitol, as well as of hundreds of visitors every day. They are first-class restaurants in every way—large rooms, finely fitted up with tables, well appointed; and the cookery is excellent. Wines and liquors are served to those who order them. These restaurants are largely patronized, and a good share of the patrons are ladies. They are not like a bar-room, but like a first-class hotel dining room. They are not run by the government, nor by the Senate, nor by the House, nor has the government any interest in them.

Animal Odors.

W. M. R., Cavour, S. D., sends the following in reply to a query as to what will remove skunk odor from hands or clothing. He says:

"Bathe the parts affected in coal oil (kerosene), and wash thoroughly with soap and water. If one application is not sufficient, repeat."

As to clothing, W. J. G., Grover Hill, O., says:

"Dig a hole in the ground about two feet deep; place some short boards in the bottom; put the clothes in and lay boards over the hole and cover with dirt, air tight, and leave three days."

And A. P. B., Cush Creek, Pa., sends this:

"Take spirits of turpentine and pour on the palms of the hands; rub over the clothes or dog, and in two hours the odor is gone, sure. Try it.'

Millet's "Angelus."

"Who painted the Angelus, and what devotion does it represent—Catholic or Protestant?"—D., Rosenburg, Ore.

The Angelus was painted by Millet, a celebrated French artist. The angelus is a prayer of the Roman Catholic church commemorating the Annunciation—so named for its first word, in the Latin prayer. A bell is rung, in Roman Catholic churches, morning, noon and night, as a cal to recite that prayer. Millet's picture represents two Breton peasants, who stop from their work of digging potatoes to perform this devotion, at sunset.

Traveling Salesmen.

"It is claimed here that the number of traveling salesmen has been reduced since 1896, presumably on account of the trusts. I hold the number has been largely increased. Who is right?"—W. T., Alton, Ill.

Some time during the campaign The Blade published an interview with the national secretary of the American Travelers' union, an organization of traveling men, whose headquarters are in Columbus, Ohio. That gentleman says more traveling men are on the road now than ever before; and that where some were thrown out by a combination of industries, they have no difficulty in finding new situations, on account of the vast increase in business.

About Cement.

J. E. R., of Elk Rapids, Mich., has thanks for the following:

"I see a subscriber wishes to know some of the properties and qualities of cement. There are walls in Italy to-day that were built more than 1800 years ago, that would take hard knocks to break down; but the builders were careful, and used good material.

"If only 2 per cent excess of carbonate of lime is used in the mixture for cement it will only produce a poor, friable cement, and the stone will hardly last 1,800 days.

"For cistern walls, two parts of good sand to one of cement; for laying in stone, three of sand to one of cement; and grout for foundations, four or five to one. Much depends on the quality. Before adding the water mix and sift the cement and sand well together."

The Weather.

"Can you inform me what kind of weather we may expect in January and through the winter—if much snow, and when?"—W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.

No one can tell you that. It is utterly impossible to do more than to guess at what the weather will be more than 48 hours in advance. The "weather prophets" who assume to do more are merely frauds. The great wind movements, called cyclones, pass over the United States at the rate of two or three a month, during the winter. So a "prophet" sets down a prediction based on this fact. He gives himself two or three days' leeway as to the date of beginning and ending, and if a storm happens anywhere within a week of the time, he claims it as a fulfillment. You can predict storms just as successfully as can any one. As to the amount of snow, that is something that one can only guess at.

Modern Army Rifles.

"Which arm is the superior in point of penetration, range, etc., and what is the distance each are effective—the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser?"—H. W. M., Missouri Valley, Iowa.

The difference, if any, is very slight. We have no account of any authoritative tests made with the two weapons. Army officers themselves differ. Some prefer the Mauser, because they think its magazine mechanism better to put into the hands of soldiers, while others prefer the Krag-Jorgensen as a more accurate weapon. Either is effective at 5,000 yards. Both carry a longer distance, but a soldier is too small a target at a mile or more to render the aim accurate.

It Is Arkansaw.

I. F. H., Indian Springs., Ind.: The name of the state of Arkansas is pronounced Ark-an-saw, accent on the first syllable. This was declared the proper and legal pronunciation by a joint resolution of the Arkansas legislature about 20 years ago.

McKinley's Precinct.

"A prominent Democrat here insists that Bryan carried McKinley's own voting precinct in 1896. Is this true?"—F. E., Ozark, Mo.

Well, the prominent Democrat is wrong, as usual. The official vote in McKinley's precinct in Canton, Ohio, at the Presidential election of 1896 was:

McKinley	211
Bryan	159

Recruits for Army.

S. D., Shadyside, Mich.: There are recruiting offices in Toledo, Detroit, and all other large cities. Men are enlisted for the regular army. No volunteers are taken, as the terms of all the volunteers expire on July 1 next. Men are taken from the ages of 18 to 35, but those not yet 21 must bring the written consent of father or legal guardian. They are enlisted for three years.

Miscellaneous.

N. H., Junction, O.: The exact length of the roadway of Fassett street bridge, across the Maumee at Toledo, is 3,700 feet.

Emily, Mayville, N. Y.: We have no mention of him.

H. H. S., Tullahoma, Tenn.: We are unable to find the data.

J. T. S., Crown Point, Ind.: We are sory to say we have not the data to answer.

C. H. R., Beaconsfield, Iowa: The inscription in your violin is in Latin, and meaus that it was made by Joseph Guarnerius, son of Andrew, at Cremona, in 1714, under the title of St. Theresa.

M. L., Columbus Grove., O.: Wills in Ohio must be presented for probate to the probate judge of the county, that an executor may be appointed. Call on your probate judge and he will give all necessary information most cheerfully.

Reader, Ritzville, Wash.: We do not know enough about the matter to advise you. We can not tell whether a man with a trade can find work in Hawaii. A man going there should have enough money with him to pay his passage back home and to pay his board for at least a month.

H. H. M., Stanford, Mo.: The 23d infantry is somewhere in the Philippines. Letters addressed to a soldier, giving his company and regiment, if sent to Manila, will be forwarded to wherever the company may be. As you fail to receive replies to letters to your congressman and get him to make inquiry at the war department whether the boy has unfortunately died.

NO SHADOW

Of outward misfortune can darken the smile of the loyal wife and loving mother. But when disease comes the smile slowly fades, and in its place comes the drawn face and tight closed lips which tell of the constant struggle with pain.

When the delicate womanly organism is diseased the whole body suffers; the form grows thin, and the complexion dull. The first step to sound health is to cure the diseases which undermine the womanly strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. The wonderful cures of womanly diseases effected by the use of "Favorite Prescription" place it at the front of all put-up medicines specially prepared for the use of women.

"I was troubled with female weakness for eight years, and suffered more than I can tell," writes Mrs. Gust. Moser, of Grande, Deerlodge Co., Montana. "My disposition was affected to such an extent that to say a pleasant word to any one was almost an impossibility.

"I had two operations performed by one of the most skilled surgeons of the West, but did not get relief. Then, against my doctor's strict orders, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also followed the advice given in the Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I continued this treatment for three months, and to-day am as healthy and well as a woman can be. I cannot thank Dr. Pierce enough for his kind letters to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

PERSONS YOU KNOW BY REPUTATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, at Melbourne, on May 1.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the famous grand opera dramatic contralto, supports by her singing an invalid husband and pays for the education of her eight children.

The place assigned in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, to the body of Sir Arthur Sullivan is near the tombs of Sir John Millais, P. R. A., and Dr. William Boyce, the well-known writer of church music.

Prince Louis d'Orleans, whom the Paris Figaro charges with inciting a Royalist movement in France, has lately been living at York House, Twickenham, England. He is 20 years old and is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the re-elected President of the W. C. T. U., is a native of Denver, and began her work as a teacher of that city. She met Miss Willard at Old Orchard in 1877, and from this friendship which then began sprung her interest in temperance work.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

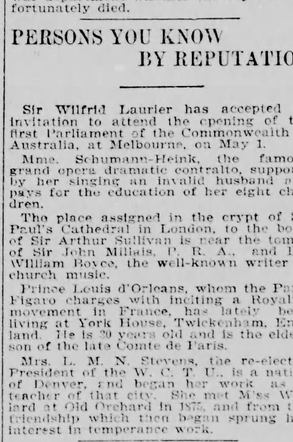
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PAT SHEEDY'S WORD WAS GOOD

Pat Sheedy, the gambler, has occasionally found his reputation of being a square man his only available asset, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is not unusual for gamblers with such a reputation to play faro on credit. So far as is known, however, Sheedy is the only gambler who has ever borrowed money from a bank



"I'M PAT SHEEDY, THE GAMBLER."

when he was without funds with no other security than his word and the probability that his luck would change. The story is vouched for by Sheedy's friends. A long run of bad luck had cleaned him out in a summer resort, and he went to the cashier of the leading bank and asked for a loan. The size of the loan asked varies from $1,000 to $10,000, according to who tells it.

"What security have you?" asked the cashier.

"Nothing but my word."

"But I don't know you."

"Well, you've heard of me. I'm Pat Sheedy, the gambler, and my word is as good as a government bond."

The cashier knew all about him then, and, although it was an irregular transaction, Sheedy got the money. His luck changed and he paid back the loan promptly.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula.

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth.

There is no excuse ever for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility.

John Brearley, Potter Hill, R. I., had a "large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs. Minnie Spear, Parisbville, N. Y., had a "large scrofulous sore"; the little grandson of A. E. Withers, Longview, Ark., "had scrof ula very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquires of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Blade has received from the publishers the following new publications:

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 E. 25th st., New York:

The Great Boer War is a large volume, by Dr. Conan Doyle, who went to South Africa in the British medical corps. It is a valuable work, and has six maps in colors.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Benjamin Franklin, by Paul Elmer More, is one of the excellent Riverside Biographical series. All are small, compact, well printed, and this also has a fine portrait.

James B. Eads, by Louis How, his grandson, is a most interesting account of the great engineer. It belongs to the same series, and has an excellent portrait.

From Cassell & Co., 79 W. 18th st., New York:

The Story of the Chinese Crisis, by Alexis Krausse, is a clear narrative of the relations between China and Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany, with sufficient detail respecting the Chinese themselves.

Our Bird Friends, by Richard Kearton, is an interesting book for young people, dealing with birds. It is illustrated by reproductions from 100 photographs.

From Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 E 14th st., New York:

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Complete Works, in six pocket volumes, called the Cloxhoe edition. It is edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, and made luminous by copious notes.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

A new catalogue of this firm's publications, a handsome little volume of about 150 pages.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 W. 23d st., New York:

Daniel O'Connell, by Robert Dunlop, is a well written life of the famous Irish patriot.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

War and Policy is a series of essays upon military subjects, written by Spencer Wilkinson, the brilliant war correspondent.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington st., Boston:

The Problem of Asia is a discussion of the situation in the Far East, and its effects upon international policies, by Captain A. T. Mahan, the well known writer on naval subjects.

From L. C. Page & Co., 212 Summer st., Boston:

The Day's Work Series is an excellent set of small books, which give in a few pages much that is helpful. The latest issues are:

Self-Reliance, which is a reproduction of Emerson's splendid essay upon that subject;

Sowing and Reaping, by Booker T. Washington;

The Youth's Dream of Life, by Rev. Charles F. Thwing, who shows how excellent a thing is the optimism of youth;

The Man Who Kept Himself in Repair, a story in two parts, in one of which it is amusingly told how Joseph Flicker kept himself in repair; in the other how he kept his wife in the same condition.

Our Common Christianity, by Arthur P. Stanley, in which is shown that there are common elements in the faith which appeals to all denominations;

Dora Evans, by Amos R. Wells, consisting of Straightforward Talks and Some Commonplaces of Life;

Why Go to Church? by Lyman Abbott, who shows what people expect from their teachers in the pulpit.

The Adventures of a Boy Reporter, by Harry Steele Morrison, is an interesting book for boys, telling of a young reporter who was sent to the Philippines to report the war.

The Cocktail is a little book for those who desire to make cocktails and other intoxicating beverages.

From John W. Iliff & Co., Chicago:

Bible Homes and Families, by Jennie Anderson Pierson, tells the story, in plain language of the Bible narrative, with especial reference to the family.

From Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon st., Boston:

Even as You and I, by Bolton Hall, is a volume of parables written to illustrate the doctrines of Earth's great teachers.

From Styles & Klersted, Kingston, N. Y.:

Phaethon, by Henry Abbey, is made up of four stories in verse, the book taking its name from the title of the first poem.

From Eastern Publishing Co., Boston:

Through the Yukon Gold Diggings, by Josiah Edward Spurr, a member of the United States Geological Survey, who had charge of the first expedition to Alaska.

From the F. Tennyson Neely Co., New York:

The Story of Jason, by Nina de Garmo Spalding, tells the old Greek tale of the search for the golden fleece in a charming way for children. It is uniquely illustrated.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Oriental Rugs, by John Kimberly Mumford, a book of rare interest dealing with the history of rugs and rug-making, with many beautiful illustrations.

SOME CHILDREN'S PRAYERS.

Katherine said in her prayers one evening, "Bless papa and mamma and grandpapa," then hastily, in parenthesis, "O. R. Smith."

Bob came running in from his play, looking so sweet and winsome that his sister picked him up and kissed him. Looking up brightly, he asked: "Lizzie, don't you think I'm pretty?"

"I've seen other children quite as handsome," she answered. He gazed a silent reproach for a moment, then, going over to a chair, he knelt by it, shut his eyes and prayed, "Please, Lord, forgive sister Lizzie for saying I'm not pretty when I am."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

INTERPLANETARY MERRIMENT

When you find the people yelling
And a-going it like mad,
When a chorus wild is telling
Of some transitory fad,
You are forced to the conclusion—
Let's accept the truth with grace—
That this world with its confusion
Is a very funny place.

When I see the stars that sprinkle
Radiance o'er the distant sky,
When they gayly dance and twinkle
As they strive to catch your eye,
It seems that they are chafing
In an ecstasy of mirth
Very possibly they're laughing
At this funny little earth.

—Washington Star.

THE FRUITS

Of Coffee Drinking.

"The fruits or results, in my case, of coffee drinking, were sallow complexion, almost total loss of appetite, as well as sleeplessness and sluggish circulation.

"I was also very bilious and constipated most of the time for eight years, and became so nervous that I was unable to do any mental labor and was fast approaching a condition where there would have been no help for me.

"I am convinced that if I had continued using coffee much longer the result would have been a total mental and physical wreck.

"I sometimes think the all-wise providence looks after us in trouble, at any rate, when I was in despair a friend urged me to give up coffee entirely and use Postum, giving the reasons why. It was hard for me to believe that so common a beverage as coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I made the change, and from the first trial experienced a benefit and improvement. My complexion has improved, the nervousness gone, as well as the bilious trouble and sleeplessness, and I am completely cured of sluggish circulation. In fact, I am well, and the return to health has been directly traced to leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. I recommend Postum to all coffee wrecks without a single reservation."—James D. Kimball, Isabella Street, Northampton, Mass.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

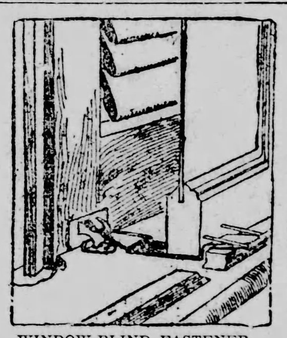
A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cure! so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE INVENTION OF A WOMAN

Here is a woman's invention which has both practicability and cheapness to recommend it, being an arrangement for the locking of the blind hooks after they have been inserted in the notched plates to fasten the blinds in a closed position. It is a common practice for housebreakers to open the shutters by reaching through from the outside with the fingers and



WINDOW-BLIND FASTENER.

lifting the interior hook, and it goes without saying that a burglar is apt to be just as deft as any one else in this matter. With the idea of preventing an occurrence of this kind and thus hindering the housebreaker as much as possible, a woman in the case—Virginia A. Gallagher, of Newport, Ky.—has designed this blind lock, which is simply a flat strip of metal, shaped to fit the sill and permit the window sash to be lowered over it, with a hook at the outer end which slips over the head of the blind hook and prevents it from being lifted from the outside. To open the blind it is necessary to lift the sash and disengage the loop from the hook.—Chicago News.

Sneeze and Blow.

That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taint upon which it depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic — Hood's Pills.

ENGLAND HAS LEANING TOWERS

The leaning tower of Pisa, world-famous though it is, is not the only instance of a tower inclining considerably from the perpendicular, for there are quite a number of similar architectural curiosities in England. That of the Temple church at Bristol is as good a specimen of the leaning tower as Britain can show. None seem to know how the tower came to take its inclining attitude, for there is no event chronicled in its history that leads one to believe that it was originally built upright. The masonry is intact, the architecture faultless and yet the tower is five feet out of

TEMPLE TOWER.

the perpendicular, though only 114 feet high. It may be that the decrepitude of old age or unsound foundations brought about this state of things; if not, it can be only put down to a freak on the part of the builder.

As one wanders through Wales, instinct with a desire to inquire into the history of its many romantic buildings, the attention will, in all probability, be arrested by Caerphilly castle, in Glamorganshire, because it has a tower that leans more than any other in the united kingdom—that is to say, it is eighty feet high and inclines eleven feet from a vertical position.

At the small village of Ermington, in South Devon, is a church that elicits the curiosity of every passer-by, and many a person has run from under the shadow of its spire because he believed it to be falling on him. The church is throughout of the most substantial stone work, but the spire, owing to some fault on the part of the builders, has gradually sloped many feet from the perpendicular, till it has taken the shape of a segment of a circle.

The Lincolnshire fens naturally furnish very treacherous ground upon which to erect buildings of any weight, and it is therefore not surprising to find three of Britain's leaning towers situated near each other in this neighborhood. Surfleet church has sunk in the marshy ground on one side to such an extent that the tower leans many feet out of its original vertical position, and appears to be falling. A few miles away are Spalding and Weston churches, both of which are a constant source of anxiety to the residents in the vicinity lest the sloping towers should fall.

THE GROCER DID NOT LAUGH.

They were in the grocer's. Said the grocer, seeing a blind man about to enter, "are you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let us illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel it, and you will see how quickly he'll tell what it is."

The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation said, "That is sand."—Tit-Bits.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Cornstalk Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—In Blade of the 15th inst. corustalk disease is mentioned, and a remedy asked for. If a peck of turnips, or potatoes, or half a bushel of cornstalk ensilage, is fed each day, it will prevent this malady.—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Follow these four rules, and your cattle will never be troubled with cornstalk disease:

1. When shucking corn, be sure to knock and trample down all smut that you see.

2. Always have a field of rye to let your cattle run upon while in the stalks—twenty acres to twenty five head of cattle will do.

3. Always keep plenty of salt in box. If you have no salt box, take a good-sized log and hew it out large enough to hold a bucket of salt at one filling, as salt thrown on the ground is quite a waste, and also not healthy for the stock.

4. And last, you must keep your cattle well supplied with plenty of good water at all times.—A. W. B., Lincoln, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—For cornstalk disease give 25 to 30 drops of aconite every four hours.

Take one pint of lamp oil, one quart of hog's lard, one quart of new milk; mix all together and give all for a dose. Repeat in six hours, if necessary. I had a cow with this disease and gave the above and she is well.—J. W. O., Wick, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to D. W. V., Tyndall, S. D., will say that the disease is congestion of the stomach (or dry murrain) caused by too much dry food, and not enough salt and water. In turning cattle on stock pasture, or dry range, do not leave them on longer than two hours the first day, nor increase the time more than one-half hour for each succeeding day. Allow the cattle a full supply of fresh water, and salt twice a week. If any symptoms of disease appear, give one pint of sweet oil to a full grown animal. —W. B., Mullen, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—Cornstalk disease is nothing more or less than overloading the stomach beyond its digestive power. Stock should not be allowed to run in cornfields, straw stacks or other dry substance more than three hours at a time. Keep salt and plenty of fresh water where they can get it at will. One-half teacup of Ward's liniment in pint of warm sweet milk will relieve a cow in this case.—F. C., Red Wood Falls, Minn.

Curing Pork.

Editor Farmstead:—I take pleasure in giving the western process for salting and smoking pork for the benefit of our southern friends. At butchering, the hog should bleed freely. Then cool until the animal heat is all out. In a warm climate the hog should be cut into quarters. Take off the head; remove the leaf lard and also take out the spare ribs; then hang the quarters in a well or some other cool place over night. Be careful that no water gets on the meat.

Cut the side meat into strips four inches wide; rub well with common barrel salt, and cover every piece with salt as you pack it down in large crock jars; put a weight on top and set it away in a dark place.

Rub the hams and shoulders every day for a week with salt, and keep salt over them. If you wish to smoke your meat, get a large box, place the meat in it, smoke with a cob fire, or better, hickory chips, for a couple of days; then have the meat stored in the box; set it out of the sun. If you try this, report result.—F. C., Red Wood Falls, Minn.

Trouble With Butter.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell O. M., Junction, O., after straining the milk, to put it on the stove and let it get nearly boiling hot, and then set it away in a cool place. I always skim my milk sweet and sour with a little buttermilk. I think you will have no trouble in churning.—S. E. P., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to W. M. W., South Knoxville, Tenn., for worms in horses give 3 tablespoonfuls of hardwood ashes in grain once daily for three or four days; discontinue two days, then give three days more. A sure shot. —D. D. B., Bly, Wash.

Fungus Growths.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to G. H. H., Gordon, Neb., that frequent applications of powdered lime (not slacked) will remove fungus growths on animals and cause the wound to heal readily. Wet the excrescence with water, then cover with lime; at the next application, scrape off all that will come off, and apply again. The same treatment for R. H. R.'s mare with a sore ankle.—L. D. H., Lakeside, Wash.

Other Answers.

Editor Farmstead:—To "C. J. D., Welcome, Minn.:—For your horse get a good stock syringe and use a solution of chloride of zinc and soft water—one teaspoonful of zinc to one quart of water. Apply it twice each day for two days, then wash out with castile soap and water and grease with carbolic salve. If the swelling continues, repeat.

Foot rot will yield readily to a weak solution of sulphate of copper and soft water as a wash.—L. D. H., Lakeside, Wash.

Editor Farmstead:—Answer to "C. J. D."—Your horse is foul. Take a smooth paddle and work hog lard up in sheath; that will loosen the scales and heal. Do so every day till you see he is all right. —E. S.

Editor Farmstead:—To "J. P. E."—Get your cow in calf as soon as possible. She will come out all right.—F. C., Red Wood Falls, Minn.

INQUIRIES.

A Cheap Ice House.

Editor Farmstead:—I believe the reason more farms do not have the luxury of an ice house is that the farmers do not know how to provide the building, at least expense. Can we not have directions from those who successfully store their own ice?—Farmer's Wife.

This lady is undoubtedly right. In answering, if you can, send picture or plan. We will reproduce it in the Farmstead.

Knots on Legs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse which has shown some lameness for two or three months. It was first thought to be sweeney, but some two or three weeks ago a knot began growing on each front leg, inside, about two or three inches below the knee joint. The knots are about one and one-half or two inches across and nearly one-half inch deep. They are evidently formed on the bone, as they are very hard, but are tender, causing the horse to flinch when pressed by the fingers or rubbed. The horse will be 5 years old next spring. The only use made of him is riding three miles night and morning. Will some one tell me what the trouble is and give the remedy?—G. W. N. B., Fishery, Tenn.

Two Ailing Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey cow, which has not acted well for about three months. She hugs her tail between her legs like a whipped dog, and has shrunk her milk one-half within three weeks. What is the cause, and what can I do for her?—S. K., Middleville, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what is the matter with my cow? The milk and cream will not separate, and will make no butter; milk foams all the time while churning. The cow has failed in milk from two and one-half gallons to three quarts per day in three weeks; will be fresh the last of April. She seems healthy, eats well and is in good condition.—C. C., East Fork, Ky.

Sick Yearling.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a last spring's bull calf, of usual size, that has on his left side, between the shoulder blade and hip joints, from the backbone, about ten inches wide, a soft swelling, that rattles and is soft, as if under the skin was full of water. Who can tell, through the Farmstead, what to do?—A. J. S.

Peanut Culture.

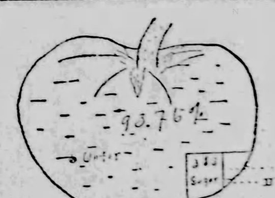
Editor Farmstead:—Who will tell me how to raise peanuts and what variety of seed to plant?—F. C., Red Wood Falls, Minn.

Corning Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some farmer send formula for corning or pickling beef through your column?—T. W. H., Clark, Mo.

Composition of the Tomato.

The extensive use of the tomato for the table has resulted in many inquiries concerning its food value. Prof. Harry Snyder, of the Minnesota experiment



WHAT A TOMATO IS MADE OF.
I. Solids other than sugar. II. Protein.

station, presents a series of analyses, the results of which are shown in the accompanying illustration. Of course, the greater part is water. Of the nutrients, sugar is by far the largest amount, being 3.83 per cent. There is a wide range in the different samples. Some specimens contain less than 1 per cent, and others as high as 4½ per cent. The protein content is low, and amounts usually to one-half per cent. The fat amounts to about one-half per cent, or practicly the same as the protein.—American Agriculturist.

Hybrid Fruit.

Crossings in fruit brings out some fine varieties—an improvement. Recently a new fruit was exhibited in London. The plan bearing it is a hybrid between the raspberry and the common blackberry. The taste of the fruit

MISSISSIPPI'S PREHISTORIC WALL

Forty Miles Long and Built of Hewn Stones Laid in Cement.

Those officials of the state of Mississippi who are charged with the responsible commission of superintending the construction of the new capitol, which is to cost $1,000,000, have had their attention called to a very excellent article of stone which is said to exist in inexhaustible quantities in an old wall extending from near Raymond in the southern portion of Hinds county, to Brandywine, in the county of Claiborne, some forty miles to the southwest, and it is possible a full investigation will be made before any contracts for the stone work for the capitol is awarded.

The existence of this great wall has been known for many years, but all previous efforts to interest archaeologists and other scientists have proved futile, they having laughed at the idea of any such prehistoric wonder in the great valley of the Mississippi. But the wall is there beyond all question, and so accustomed have the inhabitants of the vicinity become to its presence thaat their curiosity has become dulled and they have long since ceased to wonder as to its origin.

As stated, the old wall is traceable for some forty miles—but not without numerous breaks caused by the washings and the accumulations of ages burying long stretches below the present surface of the surrounding country, but once the general direction is fixed the explorer has little trouble in finding where it next crops above the surface. The average height of the wall above ground is only three or four feet in the best exposed places, but there is no telling how deeply imbedded are the bottom layers. In some level stretches where the entire top of the wall is still above the surface it is from ten to forty feet wide and as solid as it could have been when first built. The stones average six feet long three feet wide and two feet thick, and are estimated to weigh from two to three tons. They are roughly but accurately squared and dressed and imbedded in as fine an article of cement as any builder of the present century need ever want to see. So tightly and firmly are the great stones joined together that it requires considerable exertion with pick and crow bar to loosen them from their ancient beds.

Some four or five weeks ago T. C. Watson, of Copiah county, wrote Governor Longino, calling his attention to this great stone wall, and suggesting that the stone for building a score of such capitols as the state of Mississippi proposed to build could be had in the neighborhood of Brandywine, Claiborne county, where he stated the wall seemed to terminate in a great walled city covering an area of four miles square.

Some years ago Dr. John B. Jewett, of Newtown, O., made numerous inquiries by mail about this wall and contributed several interesting articles to the scientific press on the subject. Among other things he said about it: "There is strong probability, I think, that the locality of the Copiah wall itself is referred to in several Mexican legends at the remote pre-Mexican time. * * * If the intelligent American public can be convinced that there is in Mississippi a monument older than the pyramid of Cholula and of a glimpse of its history and the strange people who built it, they will surely make haste to rescue the ruins."

It is understood that a party of archaeologists and other scientists are preparing to visit Mississippi for the purpose of exploring the old wall. If they do they will be given a cordial reception and rendered every assistance in the power of the people in the vicinity.

Elgin Watches

possess every desirable modern improvement — are acknowledged to be

The World's Standard

in accurate time-telling and endurance. Jewelers everywhere sell and warrant the

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgin

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

ONE SECTION OF THE WALL.

ANTIQUE COINS FOUND.

London Telegraph.

Treasure-trove of an interesting kind has been found by a plowman on a farm belonging to Lord Cottesloe, close to the Ascott estates of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, near Leighton Buzzard, England. While working on the land he turned up an earthen vessel, in which were found 63 ancient British gold coins, each about the size of a 5-shilling piece. It is worthy of note that the largest find of ancient treasure ever made in England was at Whaddon Chase, in the same county of Bucks, where 1,200 pieces of gold, bearing the impress of the British King Cymbeline (B. C. 55), were unearthed.

Comforts of Life in Kalamazoo.

"Yes," said the man who was sitting out in front of a log house, "there is some malaria around here."

"Do you suffer much from it?"

"I don't suffer as much as I useter. When I'm havin' a chill, I think about how good an' warm I'll be when the fever comes, an' when I have the fever I think about how cool the chill will be, an' that way I manage to git right smart o' comfort."—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The Boiling Point.

Mr. Hoolihan—"Honorah?"

Mrs. Hoolihan—"That is it?"

Mr. Hoolihan—"Giv' me the tay froom th' bottim av th' pot. Oi want it hot."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WILCOX MAY YET BE CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Robert W. Wilcox, elected as representative from Hawaii, it is claimed, married his present wife before he had been divorced from his first. If this matter is pressed, as it probably will be, Wilcox may be refused a seat on the same ground as was Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah. Wilcox denies that he is a bigamist, and claims he was divorced from his first wife before the second marriage.

Wilcox was married in Italy to Princess Victoria Colonna di Stigliana, the daughter of Baron Lorenzo Sobrero. In

GINA SOBRERA WILCOX.
First Wife of the Hawaiian Delegate to Congress.

the latter part of 1887 he went to San Francisco, where he was in the employ of the Spring Valley Water company, in the surveying department. In the spring of 1889 he returned to Honolulu alone, his wife going back to Italy.

Wilcox's second marriage was contracted soon after the last Hawaiian revolution. A decree of divorce had been applied for in Italy, and it was claimed by Wilcox that he had been notified by the Italian consul here that the decree had been issued, before the second marriage took place. On the other hand, it has been claimed by his enemies that he was guilty of bigamy in contracting the second marriage, and this has been made the basis of a statement that he would be thrown out of congress as was the mormon Roberts.

The present Mrs. Wilcox was Theresa Owana Kaohelelani, descended from Keoua, the father of King Kamehameha the Great.

—In cases of catarrh Hood's Sarsaparilla heals the tissues, builds up the system, expels impurities from the blood and cures.

MR. CRUMPACKER IS AFTER THE SOUTH

Congressman Edward D. Crumpacker, of Valparaiso, Ind., who proposes to reduce the representation of those southern states which have disfranchised negroes, represents the Third district of Indiana, and is now serving his second term in congress. He has been practicing law in Valparaiso since 1876, and was appointed

HON E. D. CRUMPACKER.

judge in that state from 1891 to 1893. It is understood that Crumpacker will push the bill which he has introduced and which reduces the representation in proportion to the vote cast at the last election by the southern states involved. He is an ardent Republican, and before his departure for Washington he told his friends that he would force the house to a consideration of this measure.

AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

Gasoline Engines Better Than Horses for Many Kinds of Farm Work.

The automobile mowing machine could have been conceived and executed by none other than an American. It is the application of the motor to horses' drudgery, to not only lighten but to facilitate farm work for men as well as horses. It is a comparatively simple machine and yet one which has more uses than that for which it is designed.

There was probably no exhibit in the mechanical department of the Paris exposition which created a greater interest than this American automobile. Early in July it was taken out into the country near Paris and given the most thorough tests and again later in the season it was shown in an exhibition conducted by the Meux Agricultural Society at Mitry-Claye.

The tests in each case were sufficient to satisfy the European agriculturalists that the American machine was the most practical of its kind. It did the work with far greater ease and rapidity than could the best of the horse mowers. It cut a clean, straight swath five feet wide and was manipulated in the field with perfect ease.

But to tell what the automobile mower is—and the accompanying illustration gives a very clear idea of that—it is a light, compact, easily handled affair with a pleasing paucity of mechanism. It is unnecessary to describe the mower, which is an ordinary machine, with a small third wheel in front to support the small gasoline engine. The engine is of the two-cylinder horizontal type which was found to be superior for this work to the vertical engine, which, although high speed, gives a decided jerking motion. This motion caused such a jarring of the cutter bar that an uneven cut resulted and there was a decided waste in the harvesting of the crop. The engine is of about eight horse power and has a belt wheel attachment, so that it may be used for stationary work. Indeed, it was the plan of the builder to produce a machine which could be used for general work about the farm.

Upon the removal of the cutter bar the motormower stands a neat, handy little engine, which may be used there for traction or stationary work. It may be run onto every acre of a farm or upon the road if necessary. The general adoption among farmers of the gasoline engine for stationary work, such as corn shelling or husking, grinding, thrashing or pumping, has resulted in the adaptation of the mowermotor for this work. It is thought to be a considerable advantage that the engine is mounted on wheels, as it can be moved about at will. Roller and ball bearings minimize the machine's draft. The driver's seat is the usual sulky-mower seat with the steering brake directly in front of it and the power lever at the right hand.

Its inventor, Mr. Steward, who, by the way, has long been connected with the latest devices in farm machinery, talks modestly of his recent work and the possible outcome of it.

"The gasoline engine is the salvation of the farmer for light work," he says. "It can and will be applied to any of the lighter machines, but for the heavier work it will not be serviceable because of its limited power. I have already tried the gasoline engine on a corn planter and found it successful, and it can be used on other machines of that nature, but for plowing and work of that class it will not be used. In France the automobile mower was carefully tested and was conclusively proven to be the greatest success. We have had letters from all over the world asking about it, and it is my opinion that when it is placed upon the market it will have a large sale. The engine is useful for so many things that it will prove an economical investment, while of course if it were simply a mower it would be rather an extravagant investment for the average farmer."

It is safe to say there has been no agricultural machine brought forward in the past five years which created the universal interest among farmers that has already been aroused by the motormower. It is interesting to the automobile fancier as well as to the farmer and to the mechanic, since it is one of the first practical appliances of the automobile idea to do the work of the country horse. It opens up a field of possibilities along the same line which builders of farming implements will not be slow to grasp. If what Mr. Seward says is true, and no one would doubt it, the engine will not relieve farm horses from drudgery, but it will make some of their work lighter and it will give them a chance to live more like animals and less like machines than has been their lot during the past century at least.

Cotton in German Colonies.

Arrangements for introducing the American cotton plant into German west Africa are practically complete. In accordance with an agreement made with planters in Alabama, James Calloway, an American expert, with two American farmers and a mechanic, will leave the coast for Togoland about the middle of December. They will be accompanied by 150 carriers and workmen, who will join them in Lome. The expedition is under the protection of the German government. The funds expended so far amount to over $15,000 and the Berlin "colonial economic committee" has promised to give further aid to the enterprise.

Chin Pimples

are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 29th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,
Rev. A. C. DARLING.

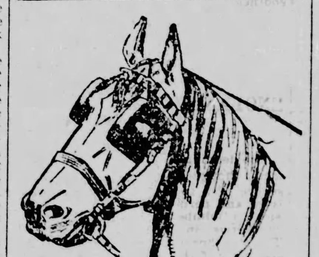
The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MOTORMOWER IN OPERATION.

FRENCH INVENTION FOR RUNAWAYS

In Paris they are trying a new metaod with horses that run away; an illustration of the apparatus is herewith given. Since the advent of the motor-car, accidents, sometimes fatal, caused by that noble animal the horse taking offense at the sudden apparition of the "teuf-teuf," have been alarmingly on the increase. The prefecture of police in Paris are now experimenting with the new invention. It is very light, and not at all likely to incommode the steed in any way, consisting as it does of a pair of extra



THE NEW BLINKERS.

blinkers, so to speak, mounted on the ordinary blinkers and kept back by a spring. This spring is controlled by an extra rein, which passes between the ears of the horse to the hand of the coachman.

Supposing the horse becomes restive and shows an inclination to run away, the driver quietly pulls the rein, the extra blinkers fall into place, and the animal is completely blinded. The most vicious or nervous steed would be cowed at once by finding itself in complete darkness, and the experiments are, indeed, said to be a tremendous success. There is every likelihood of the use of the new invention being made compulsory in Paris—London Express.

HER HUSBAND NOW HAS A TITLE

Another American woman has become a member of the British nobility, but not through the usual process. She did not exchange a fortune for a title. Some years ago, Mrs. De Wolf Taylour, of New York, married Austin Lee, a young English diplomat of promise. He has just secured the order of knighthood from the queen, and his wife becomes Lady Lee. She is one of the most beautiful and brilliant women of the English-speaking colony at Paris, where her husband is second secretary of the British legation. Formerly she was the close friend and confidante of the Countess de

Castellane, and helped the latter through the intricacies that beset her when she went to France as a bride and entered Paris society. The friendship of the women terminated abruptly last summer after the Prince of Wales had been entertained at dinner on the Castellane yacht. The prince rather ignored the countess for the more attractive and vivacious Mrs. Lee, whereupon the countess asked Mrs. Lee to leave the yacht. The request was promptly complied with, and since then the women have not spoken.

ROCKEFELLER'S FORTUN

Figures Are Astonishing, but in Some Respects Are Misleading.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, is reported to have offered Rockefeller $400,000 for 500 shares of Standard Oil stock. This valuation applied to his total holdings of Standard Oil places Rockefeller's wealth in that property alone at about $266,000,000. In addition to this he has large interests in other directions, so that it is impossible to measure accurately his entire fortune. Within the last year, however, the advance in the market value of his Standard Oil stock alone has increased his wealth $65,000,000 or so, while his annual income in dividends from that stock is about $16,000,000.

Such astonishing figures go far to prove that the Standard Oil magnate is the richest man in the world. They are deceiving, however, in a sense. Mr. Rockefeller has no such accumulation of money as that, nor could he have. Any effort to convert those holdings into money or into other forms of property would "bear" the market and materially reduce the value. The estimate is actually based on the earning power of his property, calculating the capital value according to the current rate of interest. The lower the rate of interest happens to be at a given time, therefore, the greater is the estimated value of the fortune from which the enormous dividends are drawn. The annual increase of the fortune, likewise, does not mean a corresponding reduction in the wealth of others, for it is not drawn from the stocks of commodities and money previously existing. It is drawn, instead, from the year's increase in the general wealth, of which this particular fortune obtains such a conspicuous share.

The prophecy that such a fortune could be accumulated by any means, legitimate or otherwise, by the end of the nineteenth century, would have been considered wildly fabulous 100 years ago. Washington died the richest man in America, yet he was not a millionaire, with all his land, slaves, accumulated crops, and similar possessions. Jefferson throughout his writings continually calls attention to the essentially agricultural character of this country, and the fact that by force of nature the development must be along agricultural lines, virtually assuring that the country must be relatively poor, and that great fortunes could hardly be accumulated—this, too, when $1,000,000 would have been considered a stupendous sum. That is hardly strange when we remember that for the whole of Louisiana territory Jefferson paid but $15,000,000. He could not anticipate the astonishing wealth which that very agriculture would create, nor the minerals that the new territory would produce, far less the bonanza fortunes that would follow with the era of railway building, manufacturing and general industrial expansion.

HEIRESS TO SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN

Pierre Lorillard Ronalds has withdrawn his suit for separation from his wife and will sail for Europe to spend the winter, as is his custom, at Monte Carlo. There has been no reconciliation of the pair, who parted in 1893, and have since then remained estranged, the husband dividing his time between Europe and America, the wife remaining in London, where she has for years been a leader in society and a dear friend of the Princess Alexandra. Ronalds' suit for separation was brought when his wife,

MRS. RONALDS.

last spring, refused to consent to his mortgaging some property at Mercer and Spring streets, in order to make extensive improvements on it. The death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the famous English composer, changed Mrs. Ronalds' mind regarding the separation. Sir Arthur left Mrs. Ronalds $250,000, and then she did not care whether her husband did or did not mortgage his property. She wrote him that she was ready to consent to his doing so, and the withdrawal of the separation suit promptly followed.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOOKS AS THEY ARE SOLD

An auction sale of cheap books was opened this week in Broadway. The auctioneer was a young man, broad shouldered and strong of voice, if not a scholar, says the New York Evening Sun. He threw off his coat, rolled up one shirt sleeve to the elbow, and jumped on the counter by a pile of books. The first volume of books he picked up was bound in a gaudy red cover. This is what he said to the prospective buyers who faced him:

"Now, gents, step right this way! Greatest chance of a lifetime to fill your libraries. See this beautiful red book in my hand? It's 'Sman'tha at Saratoga,' by Josh-u-way Allen's wife!"

"Josiah's Allen's wife," said a young woman who stood back of the counter, ready to wrap bundles.

"This is the book that made Mrs. Allen famous!" the auctioneer roared. "What am I offered? 'Sman'tha at Saratoga,' by Jos-h-u-way Allen's wife. Funniest book you ever read! Tells all about Saratoga! How much? Look at the pretty red binding! This is no fake, gents; the book was wrote by Josh-u-way Allen's wife! How much? Ten cents? 'Sman'tha at Saratoga,' by Mrs. Josh-u-way Allen! Going at ten! Bound in red! Sold to the tall gent, 10 cents!"

K&K K&K K&K K&

BLOOD POISON

WE CURE The most chronic cases of Blood Poison in from 35 to 90 days, whether hereditary or contracted. Age or climate no barrier. Our Blood Treatment is guaranteed to cure or no pay. Thirty years experience—capital $500,000. No mercury—no potash. Have you sore throat, mucous patches in mouth, pimples, blotches, old sores, bone pains, aches, falling hair, ulcers on any part of body? If you have any of these symptoms, or any symptoms of blood poison whatever, we guarantee to cure you. Cases of the slightest form or worst stage alike. Write for free proof. If you prefer to call at office of the company, do so. Absolute privacy guaranteed in all cases. Cases pronounced incurable by others treated by mail. Capital paid in, $500,000. Bank deposit to guarantee cure. Write us about any case we cannot cure. Offices: Medical Firm in America. Question blank free. Books Free for Home Treatment. DR. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&

The Sunday School.

Jesus anointed at Bethany. Matt. 26: 6-16. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

THE ORDER.—It will be seen that our lesson has two topics—the anointing of Jesus, and His betrayal by Judas—presenting in striking contrast the characteristics of two disciples. One might suppose that the latter followed immediately upon the former. This was not the case. John asserts (chapter 12:1) that the anointing occurred six days before the passover, that is, on Saturday, April 1. In this chapter (Verse 2) we learn that two days before the passover, Tuesday, April 4, after an extended address, Jesus predicted His crucifixion. The chief priests and the scribes then consulted together how they might put him to death, and Judas, doubtless learning of that interview, entered into a bargain to sell his Master. It relates what had occurred at Bethany as shedding light upon the treacherous conduct of Judas in Jerusalem. He was undoubtedly influenced by the anointing, but he did not act without considerable time for reflection. During all those intervening days the virus was in his heart, corrupting his secret thoughts and preparing for infamous deeds.

THE OCCASION.—(Verses 6-7). While on His last journey to Jerusalem Jesus came to Bethany, a little hamlet on the northeast, distant only two miles. While there resting a feast was prepared for Him and the apostles, given probably by His disciples in the community. It was held in the house of Simon, the leper, one who had been cured of leprosy, as no one afflicted with that disease might entertain guests. The occasion was one of rare interest, because the little village contained some who were dear to the Savior's heart, whom He had often visited (Matt. 21:17). Lazarus, who had been raised from the dead (John 11:44), who has been supposed to have been a relative of Simon, sat at the table with His illustrious benefactor, and Martha, his sister, served (John 12:2). While the feast progressed, Mary (John 12:3), the other sister, whose name is suppressed in our lesson, came quietly to the Savior with a box of alabaster, containing spikenard (Mark 14:3), which, having broken the box, she poured on the head of Jesus, and the delightful odor (Song. 1:12) filled the apartment (John 12:3).

CRITICISM.—(Verses 8 and 9). Mary's deed, performed unostentatiously, attracted first the attention of those nearest her, and their surprise soon changed to criticism, of which Mark as the amanuensis of Peter (Chapter 14:4), took note, as if the feeling was not general. But the spirit spread until all of the disciples were indignant, as shown in our lesson. This is an interesting case of the diffusion of sentiment from heart to heart, illustrating the fact that the thoughts of one are contagious among his associates, and that a body of men may unconsciously move along a course marked out by one of their number. Shortly Judas Iscariot voiced the opinion of all, saying there had been a great and unnecessary waste, that the ointment might better have been sold. There was a pound of it (John 12:3), and it was valued at 300 pence, or $40, which could have been judiciously given to the poor. While Judas spoke for the company he really and secretly had motives which no one shared with him. He was the treasurer of the party, and at heart a thief (John 11:6), so that he thought not of the poor, but of himself. He was moved by avarice and not by charity.

THE REPROOF (Verse 10).—A company of men murmuring at the act of a woman presented an interesting spectacle, and the attention of Jesus was directed to it. However gently he may have spoken there was something of command and much authority as he said to the men, "Let her alone" (Mark xiv:5). "Why trouble ye the woman?" he added. Knowing something of Mary's sensitive nature, for he had communed with her on another occasion (Luke x:42), he sought to relieve her embarrassment. To be doubtful concerning something done is trouble. A conscientious soul prompted to any act is distressed if afterward that act is condemned, and the discomfort is greatly increased when those who disapprove are near to the Saviour. It hurts to have the members of the same church call in question what we do, even though they only claim that something better might have been done. Besides, Mary had done a good deed. She had wrought a commendable work upon Jesus, and he espoused her cause, resolved that her good should not be evil spoken of (2 Peter ii:2). It was Jesus and Mary against the whole company.

THE REASON (Verse 11).—There the episode might have been closed. It was certainly proper for Jesus to order his disciples and to defend a woman against them, and his word might have been final. They might well retreat into silence, and allow the feast to proceed with usual pleasure. But Jesus did not pause there—he proceeded to argue the case somewhat. As to the poor, he was not indifferent. He had shown his interest in them (Matt. xi:5) in various ways (Mark xii:43), and had enjoined upon others kindly service to them rather than to the rich (Luke xiv: 13). And he himself was classed among them (Matt. viii:20). But while ministering to the poor was a plain precept of religion (Prov. xiv: 21), there was no special urgency for its exercise at that time. The poor are all about us and will always be near (Deut. xv:11). On the contrary Jesus would only be with the disciples a short time, about a week. Of the fact of his death and the mode of it he had repeatedly told them. They ought to have known that he expected to be killed during the passover week in the city which was but little distance from them. With that fact before them they might not to complain of any service to him.

MOTIVE (Verse 12).—Between a service rendered to the poor who gathered constantly about us, in numbers beyond power of relief, who are always ready to receive, and service to one who is dearer than all others, who will soon depart, there could be no choice. Jesus pressed his thought still further into the realm of motive. Anointing was a very ancient custom with various significance. It was employed by Jacob in consecrating the pillar (Gen. xxviii:18), on his way to Haran. It was employed in the ritual service on setting apart priests to the sacred office (Lev. viii:12), also in inducting kings (1 Sam. x:1), and in recognizing prophets. It was also a distinction of honor bestowed upon guests, and was doubtless so intended by Mary in this instance. The bodies of the dead were generally embalmed and anointed (Mark xvi:1). Without assuming that Mary had this last purpose in view, Jesus informed the company that the act might stand for that. By so suggesting he recalled his death, removed any necessity for these acts of affection commonly bestowed upon the dead, and called the deed of the hour in a new light, worthy to be approved by all present.

THE MEMORIAL.—(Verse 13.) When a man dies in this country his nearest relatives and friends place his body in the casket and with becoming reverence bear it to the last resting place. That is their right or privilege, the final service of love. It is mentioned as an honor that they did this for the deceased. In like manner the anointing by Mary having been accepted by Jesus as a preparation for burial, as stated in last verse, it is now declared it shall be remembered, and proclaimed to her credit wherever the gospel, the glad tidings of his sacrificial death, is published. That is quite the same as to say what she had done was so fitting, so in keeping with the passion that the two could not be separated in the thoughts of men. Thus she was brought nearer to him than any other, achieving immortality by that which others condemned. The fact of the censure and the prolonged publicity is here stated with a two-fold purpose, as a rebuke to the men and as a commendation and consolation to Mary. Mary must she have been to hear his words!

THE BETRAYAL.—(Verses 14, 15, 16.) These words of Jesus, commending the act of Mary, ought to have exerted a salutary influence upon the critics. With a shame for what had been done they ought to have been excited to feelings of loyalty for their master. Such may have been the effect upon most of them, but one, he who had agreed to the bargain of the others carried his avarice into the great city, and four days after he was consorting with enemies in the barter that covered his name with infamy. For thirty pieces of silver, the price paid for a slave, he bargained to sell Jesus to the chief priests, enabling them to accomplish their murderous purpose without arousing the populace. There have been many attempts to explain this surprising course of Judas. It has been ingeniously suggested that he believed Jesus would assert his Messianic office and overcome his enemies, so that the betrayal was intended merely to precipitate the issue. But the theory does not comport with the facts. The man acted from a mercenary consideration. He was moved by the hope of the same spirit that animated him in Simon's house.

THE REFLECTIONS.—The self-seeking heart turns balsam into poison, a joyous feast an hour of temptation, the purest offering of love into an offence. Even among the Lord's own company the heart that is truly devoted must be prepared for bitterest trials. Covetousness and ambition devolve each other. The attempt to relieve poverty at the expense of Christ is hypocritical humanitarianism. The imperishable remembrance of the good deeds of believers is bound up with the praises of Christ. The gospel makes all its children in two senses immortal. Many perform acts of love to Christ of which the world puts a false construction. In the actions of God's children there are often secrets which they themselves do not understand—their deeds extend beyond their thoughts and motives. The grieving of the spirit in the performance of a glorious act is a heavy offense. There is no greater enemy to man than a niggard. He who has begun with small means shows of his ability up to 'em.—Washington Star.

He—Darling, am I the first man you ever were engaged to?

She—Why, certainly not, sir! Do you think I could live for twenty-six years around where there were other men without having a chance till you came along?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Landlady—I rather like having one dyspeptic at my table.

Visitor—How queer!

Landlady—Oh, no; he makes the other boarders ashamed to find fault.—Indianapolis Journal.

"That city man that was visiting me is an overrated cuss," remarked the farmer.

"How so?"

"Oh, the papers all said he was a great hand at watering stock, but I found he couldn't work the pump five minutes without laming his arm."—Chicago Post.

"Why, that hateful old thing!" she said, and resumed her journey.—Chicago Tribune.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

They Are the Most Important Organs of the Body.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade may have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

Are symptoms like the following staring you in the face every day:

Weak, sluggish circulation.

Puffy or dark circles under the eyes.

Sallow, yellow, unhealthy complexion.

Urine cloudy, milk-like or stringy; dark in color or offensive. Painful, scalding sensation in passing it. Obliged to go often during the day, and to get up many time at night.

Dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feeling, faint spells, irregular heart.

Pain or dull ache in the back.

Feeling of oppression and apprehension. Restless, irritable and hard to please.

All fagged out, run down, sleepless nights and discouraged.

If you have any of these symptoms, take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such diseases and look well to yourself, because you have kidney trouble.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you.

The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals Nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

Take Swamp-Root, the famous new discovery, whose success is being heralded by grateful men and women, saved from untimely graves by its immediate and marvelous power over diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Especially in cases of Bright's disease is Swamp-Root winning new friends every hour.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27, 1900.

"I was so sick I could not sit up when, at my request, you sent me a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and even that little amount helped me wonderfully. I got a dollar bottle from a drug store, and before I had taken it all I was up and doing my work, seemingly as well as ever. I consider it worth more than your claim for it, and shall sing the praises of Swamp-Root every time. MRS. A. L. SELFRIDGE.

250 S. Clark St.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that a medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure you say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

HE SHOOK HER HAND.

A man who looks like a college professor was walking down Dearborn street the other day when a light rain was beginning to fall. He seemed utterly oblivious to everything that was going on around him, his mind apparently concentrated on some heavy subject connected with his classroom work. A pretty young woman stepped out from a store and stood for a moment on the walk holding out her hand to see if it was raining.

The professor was hurrying past just as the young woman reached out her hand. It seemed to occur to him that some acquaintance wanted to shake hands with him.

Without a moment's hesitation the professor grasped the outstretched hand, shook it warmly, murmured "How do do, how do do; I hope you are well. Good day," and walked on without even looking up.

"Why, that hateful old thing!" she said, and resumed her journey.—Chicago Tribune.

TAX VANDERBILT HEIRS MUST PAY THE PEOPLE

New York, Dec. 22.—The estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will be taxed on $16,000,000 of personal property next year.

The tax rate is $2.24 per $100.

So the Vanderbilt heirs will pay $358,000 into the public funds next year.

In the tax lists of last year and of 1898, Cornelius Vanderbilt's taxable personal property was assessed at $400,000.

On this amount he paid taxes of something more than $8,000.

So the new assessment will profit the city $350,000 a year, or almost $1,000 a day.

Presume that the $16,000,000 of taxable personalty of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate was divided among the heirs proportionately to their inheritances. Here is what each will receive and the proportion of the tax of $358,000, at $2.24 a $100, that each must pay:

Heir—	Inheritance.	Personality.	Taxable Proportion of tax.
Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt	$4,000,000	$2,240,000	$89,600
Cornelius Vanderbilt	4,000,000	2,240,000	89,600
Reginald Vanderbilt	4,000,000	2,240,000	89,600
Gladys Vanderbilt	4,000,000	2,240,000	89,600
Mrs. H. P. Whitney	4,000,000	2,240,000	89,600
	$20,000,000	$11,200,000	$448,000

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

He lived on the fat of the land—

A natural thing, to be sure—

When the circumstances you understand;

He conducted an anti-fat cure.—Chicago Record.

"Is your son pursuing the usual studies?" inquired the visitor.

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel; "he's still pursuin' 'em, too, from what I can learn, without much show of ketchin' up to 'em."—Washington Star.

He Had Just Proposed.

She—I fear, George, that I will have to make a Christmas stocking of you, so to speak.

He—Ah, yes; I understand your metaphor. You intend to fill me, as it were, with the sweet assurance of your everlasting devotion.

She—Well, hardly that, George; I mean, rather, that I intend to keep you in suspense for awhile.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Natural Error.

Beggar—Could youse spare a poor fellow only ten dollars fer a meal?

Citizen—Ten dollars?

Beggar—'Scuse me, boss, I meant ten cents. I've just escaped from Nome City an' hain't got used ter New York ways yet.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children cry for it. To get the true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 168,000

JANUARY EXPIRATIONS.

We are this week mailing to all subscribers whose time expires in January, a proposition for renewal. The proposition is so favorable that we are quite certain that it will be acceptable to nearly all. January subscribers who do not get this proposition by January 5, will please write us for a duplicate.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special early rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boer war has taken on a new phase. De Wet, the commander, has detached forces which number, it is said, nearly 6,000 men, and has invaded Cape Colony at two points, apparently in the belief that the Dutch sympathizers with the Boers will rise in rebellion against the British. De Wet has shown thorough generalship, and the confidence of the Boers in his sagacity is shown in the increased number who have taken the field under his leadership.

This reorganization of the Boer forces, and the renewal of formidable offensive operations indicate that the Boers have not yet given up hope of securing independence. This movement, too, is timed so as to give Kruger all the moral aid possible. True, all European governments have declined to interfere with England, but Kruger, with the stubbornness which is a characteristic of the Boer race, now talks of appealing to the people of Europe, instead of to the governments; in fact, to preach a crusade, and stir up public feeling to a point at which the governments will be compelled to take cognizance of it.

Wild as this scheme seems, it is said that even in England Boer sympathizers will endeavor to stir up popular feeling, relying upon the fact that the English are tired of the war and its burden of expense. It is not probable, however, that such a movement, whether in England or on the continent, can be made available. If Kruger becomes a firebrand, he will be ordered out of Europe. Affairs among the Great Powers are in too unstable equilibrium for any government to allow itself to be pushed, by popular clamor, into a position which would endanger the peace of Europe.

The new outbreak in South Africa will be suppressed, but it will take time to do it. The war is not yet over. And the worst of this is, so far as the remainder of the world is concerned, that trade with South Africa will remain paralyzed until the end. Our manufacturers and merchants had expected much trade with that portion of the world as soon as peace was an accomplished fact; but their expectations will not be realized soon, nor will the mines of the Rand resume operations. And if there should be a Boer rebellion in Cape Colony, the eventual termination of hostilities will come only after a war which will cost as much, in human life and treasure, as that of the fourteen months just passed.

POSSIBLE EXTRA SESSION.

The decision of the supreme court in the Philippine and Porto Rican cases will not be handed down until some time in February. At least that is the expectation. Should that be adverse to the contention of Attorney General Griggs, the situation as to our island possessions will demand immediate action by Congress, and hence an extra session will be a necessity. In the somewhat improbable, but yet possible, case of the decision being of that tenor, the President will be compelled to call the Fifty-seventh Congress together shortly after his second inauguration, as he did the Fifty-fifth immediately after his first, in 1897.

DEATH FOR KIDNAPERS.

No parent in the United States, possessed of means, but would have done exactly as did Mr. Cudahy, of Omaha, in promptly paying $25,000 in gold for his young son's ransom. But that payment will direct the attention of every lawless scoundrel in the country to kidnaping and ransom as an easy and not overperilous means of making a fortune at one stroke.

The state of Nebraska owes it to herself and to her citizens to run down the gang of scoundrels who committed this crime, and punish them to the extent of the law. Unfortunately, capital punishment can not be meted out for it, but if there are any further attempts to introduce the methods of the Sicilian banditti into this country, the legislatures of the different states will and should enact laws to fit the crime—and the punishment should be death.

If Mr. Bryan should decide to run an athletic department in his new paper he should, in casting about for an editor, not overlook the availability of Webster Davis, Senator Wellington and Frank Monnett. All three of these gentlemen have performed some wonderful stunts.

Grover Cleveland told some plain truths about the Bryanites, and this is why they squirm.

How would an ounce of cold lead do for a Christmas gift to the hold-up man?

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is intended to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, negotiated in 1850, between the then Secretary of State, John M. Clayton, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the British Minister to the United States. The question of a ship canal across Nicaragua had been discussed for some time, and that treaty was framed for the express purpose of settling the relations of the two governments to such a canal. The vital article of the treaty is the first, which is herewith given:

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess, with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Many people do not understand why England should have had any concern about the proposed canal, nor why the United States should have bound itself, by solemn treaty, not to control or fortify it, nor do a number of things to which it did agree. It may surprise these individuals to learn that the treaty was considered a distinct triumph over England, and Secretary Clayton secured much fame and good-will among his fellow-citizens for its successful negotiation.

Look back at our condition in 1850. Our population was only 23,000,000, and both nation and pople were poor compared with to-day. We had not the money to build the canal. Great Britain was immensely richer than the United States. It was believed that English moneyed men would go into a company to build the canal, if they were guaranteed that England should have an interest in the canal so as to be able to protect their investments. Then, on the other hand, there was fear in the United States that, if English capital built the canal England would assert control of it to "protect the interests" of the English stockholders. That this fear was reasonable was shown years afterward, when she assumed control of the Suez canal in exactly the same way.

The United States desired the canal then, as she does now. She could not build it, being too poor. There was but one way to keep England from making it a British ditch if it were built in the way then proposed, and that was to bind her by treaty to keep hands off. To accomplish this, we had to bind ourselves to preserve the same neutrality. Hence the article in the treaty given above. But the scheme was too big for that day, and English moneyed men declined to go into it.

A treaty can not be modified or abrogated without the consent of both parties. It is a contract between two nations. The private citizen who violates a contract into which he has deliberately entered can be brought into court and be made to pay damages. One nation can not do this with another. There is no court. The only recourse is war, if negotiations fail. While we do not apprehend war with Great Britain should the United States violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, yet can we afford to do that, and proclaim to the world that we do not regard our national agreements and contracts as binding if we deem it to our interest to break them?

INTERESTING IMMIGRATION FACTS.

Nearly a half million people from other parts of the world have come into the United States during the year 1900, seeking permanent homes. The details of the immigration during the ten months ending with October, gathered by the Immigration Bureau, and published by the Bureau of Statistics, indicate that the immigration for the calendar year will reach abou 460,000. Of this number, more than 100,060 come from Austria-Hungary, another 100,000 from Italy, and nearly another 100,000 from Russia; while the United Kingdom furnishes more than 50,000, of which number 40,000 are from Ireland. Of the 460,000 immigrants, fully 450,000 come from Europe, while but about 4,000, or less than 1 per cent, come from the tropics.

The indisposition of man in his migrations to select a colder country than that to which he has been accustomed is distinctly preceptible in the history of our immigration. In all the years in which detailed records of the country of origin of the millions of immigrants who have come into the United States have been carefully kept, the tropics have seldom sent an average of more than one per cent of the people seeking permanent homes in the United States.

This fact is especially emphasized, however, by the record of the year just ended, since it offers the first opportunity to observe whether or not the citizens of the islands now controlled by the United States indicate a disposition to transfer their residence to this country. The fact that during that year the immigration from Oceanica, India, Arabia, Africa, South America, Central America and the West Indies, combined—the entire tropical territory of the world—amounts to less than 4,000 people, or less than one per cent of the total immigration, indicates the unwillingness of the average citizen of tropical lands to transfer his residence to even so mild a climate as that which the Southern part of the United States offers.

The further fact that during the year 1900 the total number of immigrants coming from the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands into the United States was less than 250, indicates still further the unpopularity of a climate such as our own, even when joined with the material prosperity such as exists in no other part of the world, with natives of the tropics.

During recent years there has been a heavy falling off of readers of Democratic newspapers. You cannot fool the reading public.

Great Britain is now dunning the Sultan, and the prospect of our getting those damages is vanisring into thin air.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The senate has ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but with the Davis and Foraker amendments. The former gives the United States government power to protect the canal, while the two Foraker amendments annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and cancel the provision that other nations are to be invited to give their adhesion to its terms.

It is now Great Britain's turn. A contract can not be made unless the two contracting parties agree upon terms. No one has any intimation as to what Lord Salisbury will do with regard to the matter. The tone of the English press is unanimous against the acceptance of the amended convention, and insists that the original treaty was "England's last word;" but it has happened more than once that the opinions of the London newspapers did not reflect the views of the British ministry.

In Washington, opinions are divided on the subject. Secretary Hay thinks Great Britain will refuse to ratify the amendments, while leading senators express the opposite view. The President will transmit the amended treaty to the British government at once, and it is said he hopes to see it ratified and signed by Great Britain.

Should that country object, however, it puts an end to the Nicaragua canal project for a time, at least. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been so fully recognized as valid in the discussions in the senate, and in the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself, that we are estopped from reviving the old contention that it has been practically abrogated by the action of England herself.

Almost from the time of its ratification, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a source of trouble. England violated its provisions—at least according to our interpretation of its language. In 1856, President Pierce called the attention of congress to aggressions in Honduras which "were opposed even to the express stipulations of the treaty." President Buchanan declared it was unfortunate that the United States and England had negotiated a treaty which they interpreted in different ways. Diplomatic correspondence ensued, and in 1860 Great Britain made treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua in which she relinquished her protectorate over the Mosquito coast, and Mr. Buchanan then declared this to be "a final settlement, entirely satisfactory to this government."

There was no further discussion of the treaty until the construction of a Nicaraguan canal came up in the administration of President Hayes. He declared the policy of this country to be a canal "under American control;" that we could not consent to surrender this control to any European power or powers, and if treaties stood in the way, "suitable steps must be taken to modify them." Such a canal, he declared, would "virtually be a part of the coast-line of the United States."

During Arthur's Presidency, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen believed the treaty to have been violated by Great Britain, and that it might be formally abrogated at any time by this government. This opinion was officially communicated to Great Britain. The matter was pending when Cleveland was inaugurated the first time. He immediately notified the British government that the United States considered the treaty as still binding, and withdrew from the Senate a treaty negotiated with Nicaragua authorizing the United States to build the canal.

Secretary Hay negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with all singleness of patriotic purpose, and believed he did the nation excellence service in thus replacing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The strenuous opposition to it came as a surprise. Nothing but an American canal, and under our exclusive control, will satisfy the American people.

THE YEAR'S TRADE.

The commercial record of the United States in the calendar year 1900 will surpass that of any preceding year both in exports and in the excess of exports over imports, or "favorable balance of trade," as this excess is usually termed. The imports will be slightly below those of one or two preceding years, and when considered in their relation to population show a smaller importation for each individual than at almost any other period in many years.

Basing the estimate for the year upon the eleven months' actual figures already received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, it seems probable that the exports of the calendar year 1900 will reach about $1,470,000,000, and the imports $825,000,000, making the excess of exports over imports, or favorable balance of trade, $645,000,000, a sum greater by $25,000,000 than that of any preceding year.

It is only since 1873 that the exports have with any regularity exceeded the imports or produced the favorable balance of trade which has almost continuously characterized our commerce during the last quarter of a century. Yet it remained for the closing year of the century to present not only the highest figures of exports, but the highest record of excess of exports over imports, or favorable balance of trade in the history of our commerce.

STEEL PLATE FOOL.

Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills of the United States have signed an ironclad agreement to pool their interests. The announced purpose is increased saving in production, without increasing the price to consumers. The economy comes in the saving of freight, each mill having the contiguous territory allotted to it, and being bound to sell only therein; and by the cutting off of commission agents.

So long as there is no unnecessary advance in prices, the formation of this gigantic pool will not injure consumers, but it is certainly an illegal organization. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Addyston case covers it exactly. It will be remembered that the manufacturers of cast-iron pipe in the United States formed an agreement, parceled out territory to each plant, all others being bound not to sell in the territory allotted to each plant. The Supreme Court of the United States, on December 4, 1899, held the pool to be illegal and unlawful under the Sherman anti-trust law. The same fate awaits the steel plate pool.

Ambassador Choate formally denies that he proposes resigning his post. The story to that effect was evidently the work of some imaginative person who assumed that the death of Mr. Choate's law partner would compel the latter's return to America.

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THE BLADE?

With the opening of the new year and the beginning of the new century, we wish to make The Blade still better, still more useful and still more valued by its army of readers.

We shall be glad to have suggestions. Be friendly. Sit down and write us a letter, telling how your favorite paper can be improved. We will not publish your letters; we want them for our own careful consideration and information.

We are trying to make The Blade not only a good newspaper, which each week shall keep its readers fully informed of the events of the world which all intelligent people should know, but to make it in all respects the very best general paper in the country—full of interesting and valuable reading matter, well illustrated.

Give us your ideas. Tell us what features you find most valuable, and then suggest what improvements can be added to make it still more valuable, more useful, more popular. Address all such letters "Managing Editor Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The New York Times is in the field with the first statement as to the official totals of the Presidential vote last November. Tabulated, its figures are as follows:

McKinley	7,217,677
Bryan	6,357,853
Wooley, Proh.	207,368
Barker, Pop.	50,189
Debs, Social Dem.	94,552
Maloney, Social Labor	33,450
Scattering	6,211
Total vote	13,957,299
McKinley, plurality over Bryan....	859,824
McKinley, majority over all	468,055
McKinley's gain over 1896	112,893
Bryan's loss from 1896	145,072

These figures are probably as nearly correct as any we shall have. It is understand that the vote of the elector in each state having the highest number of votes is taken in each case. It is a singular fact that voters will scratch an electoral ticket, but a considerable number do it. Why this is done is one of those things no fellow can find out.

The total popular vote in 1896 was 13,923,378. That of 1890 was only 43,921 greater. Hence it is clear that more voters in proportion to population stayed away from the polls than did four years ago. There are two factors to account for this. One is there was not such a deep interest in the struggle as that caused by the candidacy of Bryan and the dangerous Chicago platform in 1896; the other, that a considerable number of Democrats did not go to the polls, being unwilling to support Bryan, and averse to voting the Republican ticket.

A POSSIBLE MUDDLE.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle calls attention to a peculiar tariff condition that would occur if the supreme coukrt should rule that the Philippine Islands are "a part of the United States," and not "territory belonging to the United States."

By the treaty of Paris with Spain, that country has the right, for ten years, to send her goods to the Philippines on the same terms as American goods are imported. Should the desicion be as above, no duty would be paid on our goods sent to the Philippines; and under the treaty Spanish merchandise would enter the islands free.

This would involve a violation of the constitution, which provides that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Spanish goods would pay duty on entering any American port, yet would go free into the Philippines.

But probably this muddle will not occur. No one can tell what the decision of the supreme court will be in the cases just submitted; yet one may venture the guess that it will not fail to recognize the distinction made in the language of the constitution in referring to "the United States" and to "territory belonging o the Uuited States."

THE CENTURY QUESTION.

Toledo Daily Blade, Dec. 22.

The Blade is in receipt this morning of two letters, one from this city and the other from a neighboring town, the writers of which cannot understand why the twentieth century begins with January 1, 1901. They adhere to the mistaken idea that the new century began with the first day of the year 1900. And both ask an explanation.

Go back to the beginning of the present era, and let us determine when the first century began and ended—remembering that a century is not complete until the full period of 100 years has been passed. The era began with January 1, A. D. 1. But the year 1 had just begun; twelve months had to elapse until the full year was completed. We think much of the confusion over this subject is because persons incorrectly assume that we do not use the number of a year until the year is completed. This is entirely wrong. Had you asked any one this morning what day of the week it is, he would unhesitating have replied "Saturday"—though Saturday will not be completed until 12 o'clock to-night.

This principle is clearly recognized in the use of A. D. to designate the year of the Christian era. That abbreviation stands for Anno Domini; and these Latin words mean, "IN the year of our Lord," thus recognizing that the year is not completed, but in progress.

To go back. The Christian era began with January 1, A. D. 1. That year was not completed until the close of December 31. Then began the second year, which ended with December 31, A. D. 2. Count on up, and it is clear that the first century did not end until the close of December 31, A. D. 100, because it took till then, from January 1, A. D. 1, to make a full hundred years.

So the second century began with January 1, A. D. 101, and ended with December 31, A. D. 200. Follow down the count of centuries, and it is plain the nineteenth century began with January 1, 1801, and ends with December 31, 1900.

The Boers have already released the officers and men of the Northumberland Fusiliers captured in the recent battle. They must be playing the game of war "for fun" instead of "for keeps."

The Emperor of China has agreed to the terms imposed by the powers; but will his entourage permit him to keep his side of the agreement?

HOW SHALL THE CHILDREN'S HAIR BE CUT? HERE ARE A FEW FASHIONS.

How often mothers despair over the vexed question of how the children should wear their hair. To many there seems no alternative but a submission to the atrocities of the professional who performs a "hair cuit" banal and hideous, upon all his youthful patrons alike, and who has nothing else to suggest. There are so many quaint and becoming ways of arranging children's hair, from the baby up to the little girl still in short frocks or the boy in "knickers," that no child need suffer for a style just suited to his or her own winsome face.

The four modes shown in the accompanying sketches are the ones which have come to be accepted as the best ways of controlling and arranging the riotous hair of the little people. Firstly, the hair now is not to be curled if it does not curl naturally. Gone are the days when a child had to wear curls, willy nilly. Straight hair is now kept perfectly even at the ends and is cut in a one-length square effect all around the head. This is the arrangement for the back hair, whether the child is a boy whose high forehead demands a bang, or a wee girl with a low forehead made for the "Dutch lock."

The "lock" is nothing but the hair divided down the middle of the head from ear to ear, and this piece brushed over to the left side, where it is tied with a bow. Another way to arrange the front of the hair is to comb this all together and tie it at the neck with ribbon. Pull it over a bit to give the pompadour effect. For the girl between eight and sixteen the most artistic arrangement is the hair divided across the top of the head, the front piece tied with white satin or black velvet ribbon and puffed a bit with side combs and this piece with the back lengths of the hair hanging loose and caught with a bow about half a foot from the end.—Chicago American.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In the Philippines.

An effort is now being made in the Philippines to formulate a plan of government securing some degree of self-government to the inhabitants of the islands. The plan has been under discussion by the Philippine commission and the leaders of the so-called autonomy party among the Filipinos. In general the plan contemplates the formation of territories, with an outlook for ultimate statehood, with a legislature, consisting of senate and house of representatives, elected by inhabitants of districts according to the population, and a governor general appointed by the President with a power of veto, except in case of a two-thirds vote in the legislature. Besides these features, provision is made for the election of five delegates to the United States congress and a bill of rights is incorporated in which the lines laid down in the United States constitution are followed, except in the particular of trial by jury. The members of the Philippine commission, who now exercise the power of legislation under the President, are said to be in favor of the plan as a general thing, as being in the direction of the ultimate self-government which they have been instructed to bring about.

Proving Too Much.

The testimony elicited by the skillful examinations of the investigation at West Point reveals a unique and surprising condition of affairs. The testimony of the cadets cumulatively brings out the fact that they were all hazed, except Booz. So far as their evidence shows he was the only cadet at West Point in 1898 who was not hazed. There may have been a similar exception in the case of Breth, whoce case in 1897 is forcing itself on the attention of the board.

But so far as 1898 is concerned the cadets testify that they were themselves hazed, but they never heard that Booz was. Though it was illegal it did them good. It set them up physically and improved them morally; but that beneficial discipline was not vouchsafed to Booz on account of his unpopularity.

But the net result of this testimony is to prove too much. The public may be led to believe from the evidence that the death of Booz is due to the neglect of his fellow cadets to subject him to the benign regimen of standing on his head in a bath tub and eating six dozen prunes.

Bank Statements.

A study of the reports of the official statements of the national banks, made under a call of the Comptroller of the Treasury, discloses some interesting facts bearing on the general business situation. They indicate clearly that in spite of the apparent slowness of the movement of trade there has been considerable expansion since the election.

Changes in the totals of the principal items are comparatively small, and standing by themselves perhaps would have little significance. But an analysis of the statements shows that in the matter of deposits there has been a movement that does not appear on the surface. It will be found that in the active, or commercial accounts, there has been a material reduction, while in the savings accounts there has been a marked increase. In other words, capital, which becomes somewhat timid just before the election, is once more seeking active employment through the regular channels of business, and that this is insuring a state of prosperity on the part of the wage-earners is evidenced by the steady growth of the savings deposits made by the latter.

The condition of the savings banks is regarded by many students of economics as a pretty correct index to the general situation. It stands to reason that in time of business depression the laboring classes are not in a position to add greatly to their bank accounts. In the last three years, however, there has been an enormous increase in this class of deposits. The growth of savings deposits means a larger employment of labor, which in itself is conclusive proof that general conditions are satisfactory from a business point of view.

Very Serious Charges.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Morning Post makes serious charges concerning the conduct of German troops in the vicinity of the Chinese capital. He says: "On many grounds the Germans are gaining a worse reputation for severity than the Russians ever had. It is reported that five days ago the German troops visited Lung-Chang and shot sixty imperial soldiers who were engaged in suppressing Boxers, and also killed thirty other Chinese, including three converts. They took 200 prisoners, including thirty natives attached to the Anglican mission. In consequence of an appeal from the magistrates, however, the prisoners were liberated in return for the payment of 20,000 taels. This punitive expedition was in defiance of the understanding that no such measures should be taken pending the negotiations. The Germans are said to have looted the place." It is to be hoped that the correspondent is misinformed. The looting and killing reported, pending negotiations, are not creditable to the troops alleged to be involved.

Avoid Meddling.

At a pro-Boer meeting in New York it was seriously proposed that the American people should sign and address to the people of Great Britain a protest against the further prosecution of the war in South Africa and a petition to them to refuse to further "countenance a proceeding which can bring to them neither gain nor glory." Such a petition would probably have no effect except to elicit a counter petition from the people of Great Britain to the people of the United States, urgently requesting them to mind their own business. Suppose during our recent war with Spain the people of France, who were just as sure that we were wrong as American pro-Boers now are that Great Britain is wrong, had addressed to the American people a similar petition. What would we have thought of it? We would have deemed and proclaimed it ridiculous impudence. And we would have been just about right.

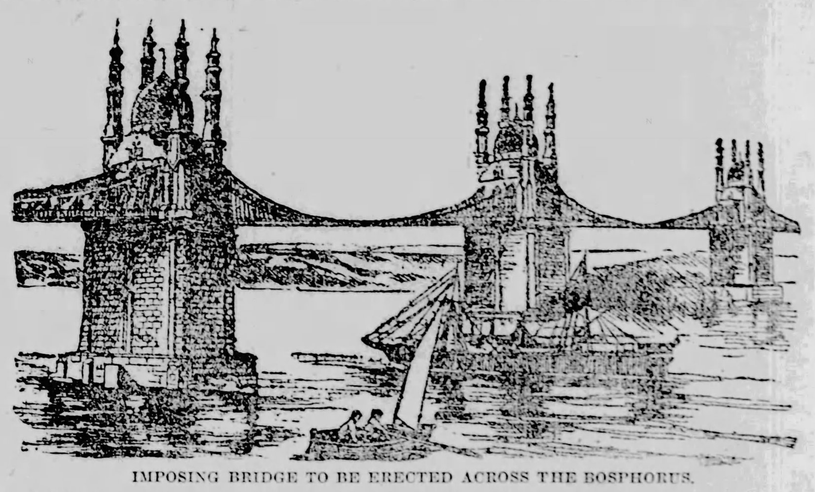
The Danish Islands.

The people of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix are reported by the local newspapers to be quareling among themselves upon the question of annexation to the United States. Neighbors have become estranged and old friends separated on account of differences about annexation. Those opposing annexation are said to be circulating among the negroes lurid accounts of the many lynchings in the South, for the purpose of creating a sentiment against raising the race question by joining the United States. On the other hand, it is stated that every intelligent negro would be glad to come to the United States, if he could, and earn better wages than he receives in the islands. The islanders should calm themselves, and send for Mr Boutwell to tell them what tyrants the American people are.

Point Cleared Up.

How is it, asked Chairman Clarke, of the industrial commission at Washington, if wages paid employes in the Baldwin locomotive works are higher than those paid abroad, you can produce locomotives at less cost than the foreign product? Mr. Converse, to whom the question was addressed, answered that it was due to the industry and intelligence of American workingmen, and to the much larger use of improved machinery here than abroad. That reply practically covered the whole ground. The directness, skill, energy and general intelligence of the American workingman, like the same qualities in the American soldier, make him a conqueror in the struggle with competitors. He not only has the machinery, but he knows how to use it.

A Bridge Across the Bosphorus.



IMPOSING BRIDGE TO BE ERECTED ACROSS THE BOSPHORUS.

Railway building is now going on at a feverish speed throughout the Ottoman empire. The anatoliare lines are to be extended all over the sultan's possessions in Asia Minor. A German syndicate, supported by French, English and Belgian capital, has secured a concession to build a railway to the ancient city of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, through the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. From Bagdad the line is to be extended down to the Gulf of Persia.

In connection with this railway activity it has been projected to bridge the Bosphorus; that is to say, the Strait of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia.

The length of the Bosphorus is 18 miles and its greatest breadth 1 1-2 miles, and its narrowest point 1,700 feet. Here it is where the finest bridge in the world is to be erected. It will be a suspension bridge, after the American system, but in form and architecture it is to be entirely Oriental. The European end of the bridge will be erected at Rumeli Hissar, whilst the Asiatic terminus will be at Anadoli Hissar. It is a historic spot where the magnificent structure will appear, for in the year 513 B. C., the Persian king, Darius, crossed here with an army of 700,000 men, the Bosphorus on a flying bridge. Three monumental Saracens towers, crowned with glittering faience domes and minarets will arise here from the bottom of the sea, to support the richly decorated and profusely gilt bridge, which, during the night, will be lighted by thousands of electric lights.

The roadway will be supported by steel chains and it will be so high that the largest steamers and vessels can pass below it.

It is further intended to protect both approaches by a system of outerworks, and also to arm the bridge piers by means of turnable armor batteries which—themselves inaccessible to the fire of the larger guns of the war vessels, will be able, at great distances, to sink or disable any foreign fleet which may try to force a passage through the structure.

The bridge will have another great feature. It will afford a great railway communication between Europe, Asia Minor, Persia, India, China and Africa. Direct trains some day will run from Calcutta to Hamburg in twelve days, from Pondicherry in France Indo-China to Paris in fifteen days; and, if Cecil Rhodes succeeds in carrying out his "Cape to Cario" railway, the Bosphorus bridge will afford direct trains to run between Cape Town and St. Petersburg in sixteen days.

The bridge will be named after the present ruler of the Ottoman empire and be known as the "Sultan Abdul Hamid-Bosphorus bridge." Its cost will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. It is said that most of the European countries which have an interest in Turkish railway matters support the scheme, and that they are willing to contribute a certain amount to the cost of this impostor structure. The cut is a reproduction of the original design of the bridge.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dutchmen Lead in the Average Consumption of Tobacco.

In his work on "Tobacco, Its Culture and Industry," M. E. Bouant, a French statistician, gives statistics of the consumption per head of the population in different countries. The figures give the average quantity of tobacco consumed by each head in one year. As there are, among the inhabitants of every country, many individuals who do not use tobacco, principally women and children, the amount given must in most cases be doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled to represent the actual average quanity consumed by every user of tobacco. The figures in pounds and decimals of pounds are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Netherlands ...	7.49	Sweden	2.67
United States ...	4.63	France	2.07
Belgium	3.42	Russia	1.96
Germany	3.36	Portugal	1.87
Australia	3.09	England	1.72
Austria-H'g'y	2.99	Italy	1.49
Norway	2.93	Switzerland ...	1.31
Denmark	2.47	Spain	1.21
Canada	2.23		

It appears from that list that in Spain, where nearly every man, woman and child smokes, the consumption of tobacco is light, while it is enormous in the Netherlands. The difference may be explained by the fact that pipe smokers and chewers consume more tobacco than cigarette smokers.

In France the consumption of tobacco reaches 9,793,537 kilos; in 1845, 18,458,816; in 1875, 30,373,013 kilos; and in 1898, 38,161,627 kilos. The consumption per capita was 1.75 pounds in 1890 and 2.18 pounds in 1898.—Chicago Tribune.

REVISED VERSION OF THE MAN AND THE SERPENT

One cold day a Poet had been out trying Vainly to dispose of a few Yards of Poetry to a flinty Hearted Editor. Inasmuch as it was then Winter and the Senate dealt with Spring, gentle Spring, the Editor had refused to Accept it, and, with a few terse Remarks on Topical Intelligence, he had also shown the poor Poet how to get down Stairs when the Elevator was not Running.

On his way Home the Poet, walking slowly along with his Head down, so the bitter Tears would not Freeze on the front of his Waistcoat, came upon a poor Serpent lying in the Road in a comatose Condition, induced by the severe Cold.

With the memory of his Editorial Encounter rankling in his Heart the Poet was about to see if he could not Kick the Serpent over into the next school District when he bethought him of the Golden Rule Mayor, and Forthwith he picked up the poor Serpent and carried it Home with him, where the Serpent quickly revived in the genial Warmth of the Fireside.

To show its Delight at being Rescued the Serpent then proceeded to Do a Serpentine dance that Transfixed the Poet, who Forthwith wrote a most successful Poem about Adam and Eve.

Then came the Landlord after his Rent, and the Serpent chased him eighteen Miles, and under a sawmill, just to show the Poet he appreciated his Kindness.

Next day the Poet concealed the Serpent under his Coat and went back to the Cruel Editor and "Sicked" the Serpent on him, and the poor man went into Convulsions, from which he never Recovered.

Moral: Sometimes you can Do Others As they'd Do You.—Chicago Tribune.

Publishers' Column

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article ,and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.30
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.25
Mustard Spoon	.60
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This sarae watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches..... 2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MARRIED AT LAST.

New York, Dec. 21.—After being pursued through several states in a private car by Gerald Foster, of Utica, N. Y., Miss Jordan rewarded Foster's persistency by marrying him on December 3, in the Little Church Around the Cor-

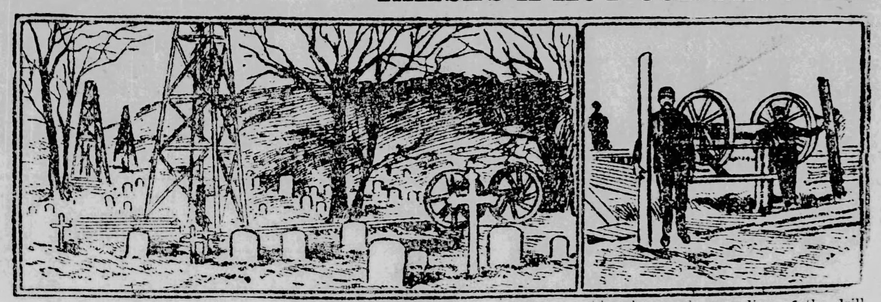
JESSIE JORDAN.

ner, New York. She is a member of the Cadet Girl company. Her home is in Somerset, Pa. Mr. Foster has a father who has money. He is a Harvard undergraduate, and met Miss Jordan in Boston several weeks ago. He proposed, was rejected, and the chase began when the company left Boston. The bridegroom's father cut off supplies, and the youngster went up to Utica to see about it. He stayed there, and Miss Jordan threatens legal proceedings unless her rights shall be recognized.

Aged Field Marshal Dead.

Berling Dec. 22.—Count Von Blumenthal, the oldest field marshal in the German army, died last evening on his estate at Quellendorf, Duchy of Anhalt.

OIL WELL IN VERONA CEMETERY RAISES A HOT CONTROVERSY

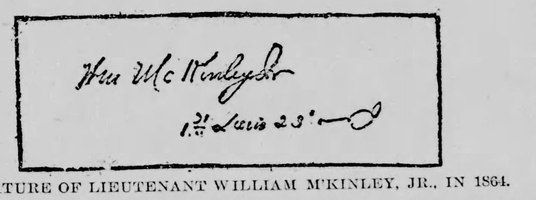


Verona, Pa., Dec. 21.—Indignant lot holders are threatening prosecution of Rev. Father John Krogaman, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, for what they claim to be the desecration of the burial place of their ancestors. Oil has been discovered all around it. Drillers suggested leasing the graveyard. The church needed the money and the pastor gave his consent.

The thought of an oil well in the cemetery and the pounding of a drill through the earth started some of the parishioners to Pittsburg, where they consulted Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, the Catholic bishop of the diocese. He said that if the derricks were not built too close to graves he saw no harm in them. He suggested that the drilling for wells be apart from the resting places of the dead. He laughed at the thought of the peace of the departed being disturbed by the steady pounding of the drill. A part of the land was therefore leased to Forest Oil company.

If oil is struck in sufficient quantity Father Krogaman expects to get enough out of the lease and royalty to pay off his church debt. This is a practical age, he says, and people must adapt themselves to circumstances. It is the first instance in the history of the oil business where the steady thumping of the walking beam or pounding of the drill will be heard where spirits are supposed to roam.

EVOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE



SIGNATURE OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR., IN 1864.

Those fond of studying character in handwriting will find much of interest in the signatures of First Lieutenant William McKinley, jr., of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and William McKinley, President of the United States. Unless one looks closely at the signatures it may seem hard to trace much similarity. Still, it is there, and can be found in a number of places.

When the older of the signatures was written the father of the boy lieutenant was alive, and the future President was William, jr. This signature was written across the face of a small photograph, and there was not room to spell the "William" out in full, even if the lieutenant had wished to do so. The photograph was taken and the signature written when President McKinley was 21 years old, and when he had not had occasion to sign the name more than a few times, comparatively.

The other signature is thirty-five years older, being that of the President of the nation. It is a recent one, and is the signature that brought peace between Spain and the United States, the signature that made the Dingley tariff bill a law, and that did a great many other wise and good things.

For all the changes that time made in the signature and in the man who wrote it, there are interesting similarities in the two fac-similes. The form of the "W" was changed by years of writing it, because the later style is more easily and rapidly written. The changed manner of making the "c" in "Mc" is due to the same reason, the second way making it possible to begin the "K" with the same stroke of the pen, and this is the way time is saved in writing signatures. Putting the "c" at the top of the line of writing instead of at the bottom made it natural to make the latter part of the "M" smaller than the beginning, just the reverse of what was done in the first signature.

It is in the "K," "i," and "y" of the two signatures that the similarity is most noticeable. In both signatures they have the large, open loops of handwriting strong in character. The "K" is especially characteristic, almost odd, in both signatures. It is not often that a "K" made in just that way is seen. In the later signature the letter is not so well formed, but the strokes that make it are similar, and it is distinctly a McKinley "K."

One of the odd little things about the signatures is that while the President of the United States had time to stop and dot three "i's," the boy soldier did not have time to dot the one that he used in writing his name. The signature of the young soldier is careful, uniform, well balanced, and exact, but all the time it is boyish. The signature of the President is the free, powerful writing of a man who is used to mastering things. It is strong, firm, and at the same time swift. It looks like the signature of a man whose mind was made up about things in general and who wrote his name rapidly and easily.

SIGNATURE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

KRUGER'S NEW HOME.

THE CHATEAU D'AUDERLECHT.

It is a handsome estate a few miles from Brussels, Belgium, and has been presented to the Boer Refugee by a Belgian admirer.

ROBBERS IN TREASURY.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 20.—An attempt was made to rob the state treasury early to-day. Two men, possibly three, apparently had gained entrance to the capitol building through an outside window. They were, according to Night Watchman Good, discovered by him in the treasurer's office and interrupted in their work at 3 o'clock. Good says two shots were fired at him by the robbers, one passing through the lapel of his coat. He fired twice in return, apparently without effect., and the robbers escaped without having opened the treasury vault or securing anything of value. A general alarm was turned in and almost the entire police force and men from the sheriff's office hastened to the capitol. The only evidence of the attempted robbery found by them was the marks of the bullets on the corridor walls pointed out by the excited watchman and janitor. The officers were joined shortly after by State Treasurer Meserve who found his office in a state of disorder, but the steel vault was uninjured and nothing of value missing. No trace of the robbers has been found outside the capitol.

SHORT NAME USEFUL.

Washington, Dec. 22.—N. L. Chew, an employe in the office of the sixth auditor of the treasury, who has charge of the postoffice accounts, has been appointed deputy sixth auditor of the treasury, because he has a short name. Mr. Chew is an Indiana man. He succeeds A. L. Lawshe, who has been sent to the Philippines as auditor for those islands.

Every quarter the assistant sixth auditor of the treasury has to sign his name many thousand times. This generally takes about forty days. It is figured that Mr. Chew can save from five to seven days for the government because of his short name, and this helped him to the appointment more than the fact that he is an Indiana man and had powerful backing.

CUBA'S HEALTH.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Gen. Wood, commanding the department of Cuba, has written a letter to the adjutant general of the army for the purpose, as he says, of correcting an erroneous impression in the public mind concerning the existing sanitary condition of Cuba. He says:

"The island, as a whole, is free from epidemic or contagious diseases at present, with the sole exception of Havana, where there still remain a few cases of yellow fever, though not enough to receive serious consideration. The total death rate from all causes in the city of Havana for the month of November was the lowest of any month, without regard to season, for the past ten years. Inasmuch as apprehensions arising out of the yellow fever situation of the past summer still remain, it may be advisable to give this subject general publication, in order that full commercial and other relations with the island may be resumed."

Paris, Ill., Dec. 22.—Some hours after the execution of John Owens, the mysterious murderer,executed here yesterday, a card was found in his cell stating that his father's name is T. H. Wolsam, and that he resides six miles south of Middleboro, Ky.

Returning Chinamen.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Eighty Chinese of the crew of the transport Hancock, have been discharged by the government, and will be returned to China on the steamer Copic. The Hancock now has a crew of white men, all of them American citizens.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS

To the United States for Muster-Out -- The Work Begun.

Manila, Dec. 19.—The volunteer regiments will proceed to the United States to be mustered out, in practically the same order as they arrived in the Philippine islands. They will be replaced by regulars, provided by the army bill. The Thirty-seventh volunteer regiment, which is to begin the homeward movement by embarking on New Year's day, will be brought from the Laguna de Bay district, and will sail on the transport Sheridan. The women and sick soldiers who were to sail on the Sheridan will leave on the Warren, Saturday.

The Eleventh cavalry, which is to follow the Thirty-seventh volunteer regiment, will be transferred here from Camarines province, and will sail January 15 on the Meade.

The Thirty-sixth regiment, which began service the earliest, in July, 1899, is now in the province of Ilocos, but will be transported here soon.

The officers of the regular army holding commissions in volunteer regiments will be retained in the Philippines, and volunteer officers on special duty will be relieved only on the authority of headquarters.

Arms, ammunition, equipment, stores and animals will be transferred to division headquarters, excepting a hundred rifles, a hundred cartridge belts and 5,000 rounds of ammunition per regiment. The men will retain their haversacks and utensils.

Volunteers deciding to leave the service to remain in the Philippines will be allowed to do so. Enlisted natives will be discharged.

It is believed that the temporary depletion of many posts and the checking of operations will result in renewed insurgent activity.

The announcement of the early commencement of transportation home of the volunteers has caused surprise.

Gen. Haines reports that 21,000 persons in the island of Panay have sworn allegiance to the United States.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A statement prepared by the division of insular affairs, war department, summarizing the trade of the Philippines for the ten months ended April 30th last, shows that the imports of merchandise during this period amounted in value to $16,450,255. Gold and silver to the value of $1,714,491 also were imported making the total importation $18,165,206. Of this amount $1,183,486 represented the goods brought in from the United States, Manila hemp formed the principal article of exportation, $9,217,803 worth being sent out of the islands during the period named. Of this amount $4,285,107 worth went to Great Britain, and $2,086,295 worth to the United States. The total exportation of merchandise, gold and silver is set down at $17,038,314. The European countries took $7,284,166 worth of this, and exports to the value of $3,284,292 came to the United States.

WORKING ON THE TARIFF.

Manila, Dec. 19.—The Taft commission is still at work on the tariff. Officers here consider that the return of the volunteers will necessitate little abandonment of stations, and that congress will provide an immediate increase in the number of regulars. It is believed that many volunteers will re-enlist here if bonuses are offered, the amount to be about equivalent to the expense of equipping and bringing out a recruit.

BILLS PASSED.

Manila, Dec. 21.—The Philippine commission has passed bills prescribing that English text books shall be used in the construction of all laws enacted; authorizing the provost marshal to establish police and health regulations, with limited punishments for their violation; appropriating $75,000 for the immediate construction of a highway from Pozorrubio, province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, in Benguet province, along the line surveyed for a government railroad.

NEW EAR-DRUMS.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Vienna says: The first details of the treatment of Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the American multi-millionaire, for deafness by Dr. Isador Muller, have been made public. In a lecture before the society of physicians, Dr. Muller said:

"When Miss Rockefeller's case was brought to my attention, it was so grave that all known methods had been tried unavailingly. I was forced to invent new methods, which have fortunately succeeded. These were two in number.

"The first was to introduce a small gold plate into the ear, fashioned into the required shape. This was placed between the eardrums and the chain of small bones which transmit the vibrations to the internal ear. This improved the patient's hearing so much that she could hear the ticking of a watch, something she had not heard for years.

"The second new method was to replace the destroyed portions of the tympanum or eardrum by myringoplastic means. Here again I inserted small gold plates. This was tried only after every known method had been used in vain.

"Two months ago the patient came to Vienna for the continuation of her treatment, which I have now carried to an unexpected point of success."

JURIES INTRODUCED.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 21.—A bill introducing the jury system in Porto Rico has passed both houses.

Frederick L. Cornwell, a member of the house of delegates, has introduced a house bill providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for an insular exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, provided the people raise $20,000 additional.

Fight Your Liver

If you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box.

If your druggist cannot supply you, we will mail you a box direct from this office upon receipt of the price, 25 cents. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

POPULAR VOTE

For President at the Election of November 6--Complete Returns.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a table showing the popular vote for presidential electors in the recent election. Minnesota was the last state to declare its vote, this not having been done until yesterday (Wednesday.)

The total vote, including 6,211 scattering, was 13,967,209. Of this McKinley received 7,217,677, Bryan 6,357,853, Woolley, Prohibitionist, received, so far as reported, 207,368; Barker, Middle of the Road Populist, 50,188; Debs, Social Democrat, 94,552, and Maloney, Social Labor, 33,450. McKinley's plurality, according to the figures of the Times, was 859,824; McKinley's majority was 468,055.

In addition, there were votes returned in five states for the candidates of the National Union Reform party (Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, for president, and Samuel T. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president), and in two states for the candidates of the United Christian party (J. F. R. Leonard, of Iowa, for president, and John Woolley, of Illinois, for vice-president), these votes being as follows:

Union Reform—Arkansas, 341; Illinois, 672; Indiana, 254; Maryland, 147; and Ohio, 4,284; total, 5,698.

United Christian—Illinois, 352; Iowa, 166; total, 518.

TURKISH MASSACRES

Of Christians in Macedonia--Horrible Atrocities Perpetrated.

New York, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Vienna says:

Further reports of the Turkish massacres of Christians show that their instigator is a Mohammedan fanatic named Haiduk Islam, who boasts of having slaughtered 200 Christians with his own hands. The Turkish authorities have shown utter indifference to the massacres, and the outrages perpetrated on Christians are beyond description. At Bitrech, men were crucified on trees, with spikes driven through their hands and feet. Women were attacked and then mutilated. Children were murdered by mutilation before their parents' eyes. Women were maltreated at Grumma before the eyes of their husbands, fathers and brothers, and then carried into the bondage of harems. Men were done to death by various means, their limbs cut off successively, and children were thrown into the river. The fiends tortured the Christians at Riharitz by slicing flesh from all parts of their bodies before killing them. A Greek orthodox priest was tied in a sack and pitched into the river at Gemovitza.

The Servian consul at Mitrovitza estimates that 1,100 persons have been killed and 400 women attacked and placed in harems.

PERJURED CONTRACTOR.

New York, Dec. 22.—Contractor Doody, of Brooklyn, last night was convicted of perjury in the Kings county court. Sentence will be pronounced next week. The defense in the case was insanity, and the jury was out for ten hours.

Comptroller Coler, soon after taking office three years ago, made revelations of a sweeping character, showing wholesale fraud in the awarding and payment for public contracts under Commissioner Theodore B. Willis and his deputy, Robert W. Fielding, of the city works department of the city of Brooklyn. These two officials, along with seven other officeholders and politicians, were indicted.

Doody, under pressure, came forward and told of the miscarriage of public moneys amounting to about $270,000. Doody admitted before the grand jury and to Mr. Coler personally that he had been accustomed to paying over to Fielding a certain percentage of the contract moneys, by placing Fielding's share in a drawer in the latter's office desk in the municipal building. When it came to the trial of Fielding for auditing a false and fraudulent claim against the public treasury, Doody boldly denied all of his former admissions, and there was little difficulty in securing his indictment on his original statements.

Doody is 60 years of age, and has a wife and eleven children.

ROGER WOLCOTT DEAD.

Boston, Dec. 22—Former Governor Wolcott died at his residence in this city yesterday. He became ill with typhoid fever several weeks ago, but reports from his bedside indicated nothing alarming until the later part of last week, when new complications produced a change for the worse. From that time until the end came, bulletins of his condition were hopeful, but hardly reassuring.

His physicians said last night that death resulted from extreme weakness, due to the progress of the disease. The members of his family were at his bedside.

He had continued in a lethargic condition for 24 hours, and, while probably conscious of what was going on, his mind was not alert, and he spoke no word.

The disease probably was contracted either while on shipboard or soon after he landed in New York after his visit. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon in Trinity church.

THE TREATY RATIFIED

Full Text of the Document as Amended by the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 21.—After spending the greater part of the past fortnight in considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, the senate yesterday consumed only one hour and ten minutes in amending it, and ratifying it as amended. During the time there were six roll calls and several viva voce votes. The first five of the roll calls were on amendments offered by individual senators, and the last one on the resolution to ratify the treaty as amended. All the amendments, except those offered by Senator Foraker, and reported by the committee on foreign relations, were voted down by majorities averaging about 19. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18.

The foreign relations committee amendments were read first. Senator Lodge himself suggested a verbal amendment to the first of these, adding the word "convention" after the word "which," so as to make the amendment read "which convention is hereby superseded." He explained that suggestion had been made that without the addition of that word, the amendment might be construed as applying only to article VIII. (8) of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereas, he said, it was intended to apply to the entire treaty. The amendment was adopted, and the committee amendments were both accepted without division.

The first roll call was upon Senator Elkins' amendment, declaring that "nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring at any time sufficient territory and sovereignty over the same, upon which to build, manage, operate, defend, fortify, protect and control said canal, or for any other purposes as the United States may deem best in its own interests."

It was lost by a vote of 25 to 45.

The other amendment roll calls were as follows:

On Mr. Butler's amendment to strike out section 7 of article 2, prohibiting fortifications—26 yeas to 44 nays.

Senator Lindsay, who had voted against the Elkins amendment, voted for the Butler provision.

On Mr. Mason's amendment authorizing the protection of the canal as the United States may deem proper—25 yeas to 44 nays.

On Senator Bard's amendment reserving the right of the United States to discriminate in the canal traffic in favor of American vessels—27 yeas to 43 nays.

On Senator Tillman's amendment authorizing the defense of the canal and the maintenance of public order by the United States—27 yeas to 43 nays.

Senator Allen's amendment amending article 2 was voted down viva voce, as was also an amendment suggested by Senator Teller, practically striking out all of article 2.

Senator Foraker withdrew his amendments, because they were the same as those reported by the committee on foreign relations. Senator Penrose his, because it was practically identical with Senator Elkins', and Senator Beveridge his because it was covered by the second of the committee amendments.

All of the amendments suggested having been acted on and those of the committee adopted, Senator Allen asked for the reading of the treaty as amended. This request was complied with, and the vote was taken upon the treaty itself, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clay, Cullom, Deboe, Dillingham, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Malloy, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Taliferre, Thurston, Turner, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott—55.

Nays—Allen, Bard, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cockerell, Culberson, Daniel, Heitfeld, Martin, Mason, Money, Pettigrew, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington—18.

The pairs on the treaty vote were as follows, two senators for the treaty being paired with one against it, in accordance with custom:

Depew and Sewell for, with Rawlins against.

Clark and Simon for, with Chilton against.

Dolliver and Baker for, with Towne against.

Caffery and Platt, of Connecticut, for, with Jones, of Arkansas, against.

Kyle absent and unpaired. He was for the treaty, but no pair could be secured for him.

The pairs on votes on the amendments were as follows:

Chilton for, with Simon against.
Rawlins for, with Depew against.
Kenney for, with Sewell against.
Allen for, with Dolliver against.
Jones, of Arkansas, for, with Platt, of Connecticut, against.
Heitfeld for, with Kyle against.
Harris for, with Clark against.
Caffery and Baker absent and unpaired.

Treaty as Amended.

The text of the treaty as amended is as follows:

The United States of America and her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States; who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article 2. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which convention is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople, October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal, that is to say:

First—The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in tim of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be, in all respects, subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth—No belligerents shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

Sixth—The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Seventh—No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Article 3. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN HAY.
PAUNCEFOTE.

$936 SALARY PER YEAR PAYABLE WEEKLY.

For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, Dept. 10, Caxton Bldg., CHICAGO.

The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head **$18.00**

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded,and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be in every better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built entirely new and improved principles,and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles FREE.

DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 78, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE TO LADIES WHO CANNOT FAIL TO BE FREE.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxy soon cured at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists failing. Others curing and failing. DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me and receive FREE BOOK and PROOFS. FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

YOU MAKE $5.00 A DAY EASY

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Outfits complete, including tanks, dynamos, etc. Prof. Gray's Machines, Plating Materials, Formulas and Instructions. Write for Catalogue. FREE. D. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

WALKED OUT

On Food, After Being Given Up.

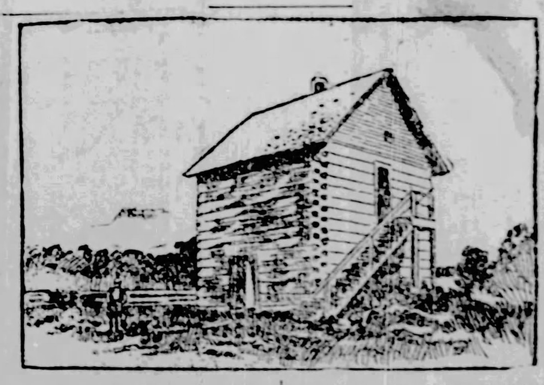
Lack of knowledge regarding the kind of food to give to people, particularly invalids, frequently causes much distress, whereas when one knows exactly the kind of food to give to quickly rebuild the brain and nerve centers, that knowledge can be made use of.

A young Chicago woman says: "Other instances of the wonderful qualities possessed by Grape-Nuts food are shown in my grandmother's and mother's cases. Grandmother's entire left side became totally paralyzed, from a ruptured capillary of the brain. The doctor said it would be impossible for her to live a week. She could not take ordinary food and we put her on Grape-Nuts, in an effort to do all for her we could.

"To the astonishment of the doctor and the delight of all of us, she slowly rallied and recovered. It was pronounced the first case of the kind on record. The doctor said nothing could have produced this result but food.

"We had been led to use Grape-Nuts because of the effect on mother. She has been troubled with a weak stomach all her life, and the last few years been gradually losing weight and strength. She has tried everything, almost, that has been recommended by good authority and until she used Grape-Nuts food nothing seemed to do her any good. Since taking up Grape-Nuts she has been constantly improving, until now she is free from any of the stomach troubles, and is strong and well. Please do not publish my name." Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek Mich.

BURGLAR-PROOF JAIL OF LOGS IN INDIANA



Brown county, Indiana, still confines her bad men in a log jail. The first one was built in 1837. It burned in 1870 and the present one was built.

The jail is not as unsafe as it looks. The only way it has ever been "broken" was by cutting the window bars.

The walls are three logs thick, with the middle ties vertical. Should a would-be "breaker" succeed in cutting the 25 inches of oak of the first two inner ties he would have an endless job to reach even the third tier.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE RIDICULOUS OPTIMIST.

There was once a man who smiled
  Because the day was bright,
  Because he slept at night,
  Because God gave him sight
To gaze upon his child.
  Because his little one
  Could leap and laugh and run
  Because the distant sun
Smiled on the earth, he smiled.

He smiled because the sky
  Was high above his head,
  Because the rose was red,
  Because the past was dead,
He never wondered why
  The Lord had blundered so
  That all things have to go
  The wrong way here below
The overarching sky.

He toiled and still was glad
  Because the air was free,
  Because he loved, and she
  That claimed his love and he
Shared all the joy they had!
  Because the grasses grew,
  Because the sweet wind blew,
  Because that he could hew
And hammer, he was glad.

Because he lived he smiled
  And did not look ahead
  With bitterness or dread,
  But nightly sought his bed
As calmly as a child;
  And people called him mad
  For being always glad
  With such things as he had,
And shook their heads and smiled.
—Methodist Recorder.

HAIL THE COMING OF THE NEW!

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The beginning of a New Year!
The opening of a New Century!

Perhaps not a single person now living will see this combination again; not one who will be able to look back upon the twentieth century as we are now looking back upon the nineteenth; not one who can then read a glorious roll of honor—the names of those whose lives have been a blessing and a glory to humanity, as we can to-day.

It is well to pause and think who are the really great ones whose "footsteps are now echoing along the corridors of time." Who are they who have left or will leave inspiration and hope for the future through the beauty of their past? Let us not be deceived by the world's verdict that millions of money alone constitute the claim. Let us not count the successful leader of armies as the one entitled to be called a hero above all others. Let the name of none be written down in letters of gold who have lived for self with no thought, no care, for any only as they have ministered to their desires.

The real benefactors of men are not simply those whose names have resounded as winners of wealth, or fame, or glory, but rather they who, in the workshop, have wrestled with nature and gained possession of her secrets, using them to make all life easier to live; rather they who, with high spiritual ideals, have loved their fellowmen so well that no suffering has been deemed too great to bring the betterment of their conditions; rather they who, through storm and stress and strain, have stood serenely in the faith that to each and every one, somewhere and sometime, will come "their own," whatever that may be.

Little need is there to-day to go over the list of those whom the world calls great. The question is whom do we ourselves number among the people we hold in honor. What are our own ideals toward which we are shaping our individual characters? This is a good time to take that thought into consideration, a good time to make sure of our own aims and our own purposes.

The New Century!

In what way are we entering its portals? How are we beginning its new cycle of opportunities? It seems a little thing in the great whole if one of us should go wrong, but that is because we do not see how the threads of our lives are interwoven with those of the people around us, so that a broken strand means to them both trouble and sorrow. It is because our eyes are closed to the unseen world where are gathering the forces to make or mar the future, and what each one does, adds to, or substracts from, those which count for the good and the true. Not one of us, not one, can escape this responsibility of word, thought and deed. It is not the immediate result alone of any or all that is to be considered, but whether, in the finality, it will help to swell the great vibrating wave of harmony that sweeps outward from The Infinite forever and forever.

Ring out the old! Ring in the new!

Ring out every bitter feeling; every harsh judgment; every thought of hatred! Ring in patience, gentleness, brotherly love! Not that these qualities are new, for they are older than time, as old as eternity, but this is the opportunity for us to make a new manifestation of them in our lives.

Why now more than last year, or the year before, or the years to come? The answer is here. Students of intellectual and spiritual life say that the same law prevails for them as in the physical world; that the law of cycles governs the beginning, the waxing to the zenith, and then the gradual waning, just as the plant grows, leaf by leaf, buds, blossoms, and retreats again into interior life until another cycle dawns. In the beginning of the year, and far more in the beginning of a century, a cycle of new influences for good come forth to dominate the world, and they who accord their lives in harmony with them, will receive a greater impetus along the evolutionary path upward, borne on by this tidal wave of progress. Impulses toward the right grow stronger; tendencies to wrong become weaker. The sunshine of the spirit of Truth more easily pierces the shadows that gather in our pathway, dissipating the mists of sorrow and suffering which have hitherto clouded our vision.

Whether we believe this to be true or not, there is yet something in the thought of the New Year that is apt to arouse the most prosaic among us all, to question if we may not make our lives count for more in the future, if we may not begin the battle of self-conquest with greater vigor, and thus gain the victory. If this be so of the New Year, how much more inspiration should the New Century bring! How much deeper and more earnest shou'd be the resolve to live henceforth the life of the Spirit rather than the life of the body!

It is a solemn thing thus to step upon the threshold of the New Year, which is also that of the New Century, and gaze into its dim aisles stretching so far onward—a solemn thing and wonderful. The world stands waiting, breathless, for not yet is visible the solution of the mighty problems that have gathered together at the closing of the nineteenth century for humanity to consider. May wisdom and moderation govern the counsels of the rulers of all the nations; such wisdom as will finally lead to unity of thought and endeavor among all people, making the twentieth century blossom into the beauty and glory of peace universal.

We have all a part in this work. May the New Year and the New Century bring home to our hearts this consciousness, and with it, the joy of ever growing life and inspiration for the years of the new cycle which may yet be ours in the body, so that at "the last may be won the guerdon of "the peace which passeth all understanding."

WORTH THINKING OF.

If we sit down at set of sun
And count the things that we have done,
  And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
  One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count the day well spent.

But if through all the livelong day
We've eased no heart by yea or nay;
  If through it all,
We've done no thing that we can trace,
That brought the sunshine to a face,
  No act most small,
That helped some soul and nothing cost—
Then count that day as worse than lost.
—The Housewife.

The Cozy Corner.

"A Temperance Woman" sends the following account of how the love of liquor ruined the life of one young man:

Fifty years ago there lived among the mountains of Northern Georgia, a bright, handsome youth, who was very fond of music, dancing, hunting and a good time generally. He was, however, a temperance man, and utterly opposed to the use of liquor. In those days the opening of a "grocery" was made the occasion of much social pleasure, the people coming for miles around to show their appreciation of the new-comer, and to visit with friends from a distance who came for the same purpose.

To one of these "openings" the subject of this sketch accepted an invitation, on the assurance that there was to be plenty of good music, and no rowdyism allowed. Accompanied by his dog and carrying his gun—his two inseparable companions—he started for the scene of pleasure. Arriving he found many of his friends already there and the fun well begun.

The day was cold, and upon entering the heated rooms after his long ride, he felt sick and one of his friends gave him a small glass of whisky to revive him. It was his first drink, but, alas, it was not his last. He drank several times during the day.

Toward the middle of the afternoon, his dog, who had become disgusted with the smell of whisky that filled the place, and who seemed to know that his master was unlike himself, would pull him by the coat and bark to attract his attention, and run to the door endeavoring in every way to tell him it was time to go home. At last he succeeded, and bidding his host and friends good bye, the young man left the house.

The dog, who lived to be quite old, could never again be induced to follow his master to this place, but, sad to relate, the young man was not so decided in keeping away from temptation, soon becoming a confirmed drunkard, and in a short time dying from disease contracted by the excessive use of liquor.

Music, dancing, and bad company, have been the means of leading many a good young man and woman to destruction, and yet they are countenanced by what is called our "best society."

Dear Editor: So many times I've thought I must join you, but could not decide to which department I belonged, as both the "Cozy Corner" and "Merry Go Rounds" would appeal to me with their lovely letters. Especially do I enjoy descriptions of the homes. I am proud to be a native of the picturesque "City of Bridges," on the banks of the Wabash, and some time ago I read a notice, in your department, of Logansport, telling of our beloved poet, "The Sage of the Wabash," Judge Biddle. He died last spring and we realize our loss. Many times I've visited him and enjoyed his talks as well as the pleasure of seeing his paintings, statuary, curios and library. At his funeral the school children threw handsfull of violets on the casket. Violets were his favorite flowers. To-day has been another pleasant Thanksgiving Day. We had the pleasure of entertaining a dear old couple, who live near us. They celebrated their golden wedding three years ago and they have taken "The Toledo Blade" for twenty years and the strange part is they never destroyed a copy; keep them neatly in one corner of the library. Now isn't that a compliment? Like myself, they appreciate "The Blade" and especially "The Household Corner." I enjoy it all, but have received so much help in our "Club" work through Miss Bouton's talks. Our club, "Progressive Women of America," is a national organization, with Effie W. Merriman, of Minneapolis, Minn., as our organizer and director. We have circles in different parts of the United States, just as the M. G. R.'s do. Our club topics are sent out once a month from headquarters and I would like to have our next topic: "The American Girl: Does the Freedom Granted Her Tend Toward Her Uplifting, Either Intellectually, Spiritually, Socially or Morally?" discussed by Miss Bouton and members of "Cozy Corner and M. G. R." Would this be possible?—A. M. W.

On November 29th, "E. S. P." writes that in her western home she is sitting by an open window while writing, and that fires are only needed for cooking purposes. Of the city she says:

The approaches from the east side are about as unpleasant as you can imagine. Cheap lodging houses, Mexican huts and vile smells predominate. On Sunday last, with some friends, I visited the government schools for the Indians, three and a half miles from the city, and then had a chance to see the pretty part of the town.

We rode past many nice residences with lovely, well kept lawns, on which roses and other varieties of flowers were blooming. In some places were orange trees filled with very inviting-looking fruit, but I was told that the oranges were not yet quite ripe, this being the third crop of the season. It was a lovely day and I enjoyed my ride through "fields of living green," even though they were of alfalfa, and through long avenues of stately trees.

The Indian school, with its various buildings, is a little village of itself. We were told there were between five and six hundred children of both sexes in attendance. There is a service held in the chapel on Sunday morning, which I hope to attend when the new electric road from the city is finished. After the service is over, the day is given up to quiet amusements of all kinds. The band, composed of Indians, with a white man as leader and instructor, gave a concert in the pavilion, playing popular airs, such as "My Old Kentucky Home," which were enjoyed by all present.

The scene was very pleasant to me. The brilliant sunshine, the music, the beautiful trees—palm, umbrella and pepper—the Indians playing on the grass, some wrestling, some jumping, and others just lying still enjoying the sunshine. The sexes are kept apart and there are not so many girls as boys in the schools. The girls were nicely dressed in gingham frocks, their hair braided and tied with bright colored ribbon.

It was, taken altogether, a strange scene to me for Sunday, but I dare say that it was as pleasing to the "Good Father" to see these children of His enjoying the beautiful day He had given them, in their own way, as if they had been shut up in a meeting-house listening to somebody's thoughts on the awful subjects of death and damnation.

There seems to be much complaint in certain quarters because "Uncle Sam" spends so much money in educating those wards of his—"people that you can make nothing of"—and neglecting the children of the poor whites. It seems to me that the government can not do too much for the children of the people whose lands it has taken, and who have been driven from pillar to post.

In educating these lies the only solution of the question of how to civilize and make good citizens of the Indians. My experience, though not very extensive, is that these children are quite as amenable to good influences as are those who, in Toledo, are being brought under the influence of the Complete Education League.

Mrs. S. A. H., the manuscript you sent, is not available for our use. If you would like to have it returned, please send postage. Thank you for offering it to The Blade.

Mary M. G., The Blade does not pay for unsolicited matter, unless it is of unusual excellence. The rules of all newspaper offices require that manuscript for publication be written with ink and on one side only of the paper. A reasonable knowledge of the rules of grammar and composition are also necessary. Attention to these, and care in the preparation of the copy sent, will do much toward its acceptance.

Mrs. M. A. Hager, asks for a recipe for making taffy. She can make very good candy, but it will be sticky on the outside even when it is crisp enough to break with a hammer. Will some one oblige her with the recipe she wishes?

TOILET HINTS AND FANCY WORK

"Economy" wishes to know how to make a hanging case. For this, take two pieces of cardboard a little larger than the paper used, decorate one side in any desired manner, and fasten them together at the top with narrow ribbon. Fold the tissue-paper to the right size, make holes in one end of each piece to correspond with those in the top of the cover, pass the ribbon through the cover and paper, and tie in pretty bows. An appropriate design for the cover would be a pencil sketch of a barber-chair, with the barber standing by it, a towel over his arm and a razor in his hand with the inscription: "You're Next," written across the bottom of the page. Another could have this conundrum written across the front: "When is a man thinner than a lath?" The answer is, "When he is a shaving." Any decoration can be used and the more personal the ornamentation, the greater the gift will be appreciated.

A "Kansas Housekeeper" offers these suggestions which will be welcome to the woman who has difficulty in harmonizing soft white hands with the usual result of housework:

Every one admires well kept hands, and while it may not be possible for the overworked housekeeper to attain them as easily as the woman of leisure, yet a few minutes care each day will greatly improve their condition.

As the wind roughens and discolors the skin, gloves should be worn whenever it is possible out of doors. Soft, washable cotton gloves are not only comfortable, but economical as they can be washed without injury. Old kid gloves with the tips of the fingers cut off, are also excellent.

The night toilet of the hands should never be neglected. Bathe them thoroughly in warm water in which a little powdered borax has been dissolved and use good, white soap. Dry them on a soft towel, cutting the nails and any overlapping skin while the fingers are still damp. Rub with cold cream and sleep in a pair of loose gloves. In a very short time, with such care, a decided improvement in the appearance and feeling of the hands will become apparent.

One of the most agreeable creams for whitening the hands and removing tan and freckles from them, is made of two ounces of almond oil, one ounce of boracic acid, one-half ounce of spermaceti and one-half ounce of white wax. Melt all ingredients in a bowl placed in boiling water. When melted, add a few drops of essence of bergamot and beat the mixture until it is cold.

Another cream is made by substituting mutton tallow for the almond oil, and common, sweet cream applied at night. This application, covered with gloves, will be very beneficial to rough and hard hands.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can.
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Did you ever lay away for safe-keeping, something especially valuable and then fail to remember where you had placed it when it was wanted? If so, you can appreciate how Miss Prudence feels this morning, when after searching in every drawer and pigeon hole of her desk she has failed to find the excellent "Christmas" letter lately sent by Illi Nois and which was to have been used this week.

It was an unusually good letter, and the Chaperone not only apologizes to the writer for having mislaid it, but sympathizes with the other members of the M. G. R. in losing the immediate privilege of its reading.

"Laura Lane" thus tells of a very pleasant experience:

All the Christmasses I have known have been pleasant to me, even the one I spent sixteen miles from home, when my hostess was ill and I had to get the dinner and do the work.

I will tell you of one that I seem to remember best of any. It seems like a long time ago, ten or twelve years at least. We went to bed, hardly able to wait for the morning, for we almost knew that Santa Claus would make us a visit. It was very early next morning, our hopes were realized when we found our stockings filled with candy and nuts, the table set with some new dishes, and a nice present at each plate. These kept us happy all day, and in the evening our father proposed a sleigh ride. There were enough of the family to fill the sleigh and a merrier load it would be difficult to find.

We started just before dark and soon the stars came out, one by one, and they never look so bright as on a winter night. We children tried to count them, but soon gave it up as a hopeless task. Much of the way the road was through the woods, and the trees and bushes covered with snow, sparkling and glistening in the starlight made a most beautiful scene.

After a ride of nine miles we reached the home of our uncle, where we cracked nuts, ate apples, played games and listened to the stories told by the older members of the family, until it was time to return. We children were so tired by then, that we curled up in the warm blankets on the bottom of the sleight, and it seemed a very short time before we were awakened to find ourselves again at home.

"Brittemarie" comes from her far away, western home, to tell us of a Christmas festival in which she participated.

In answer to the suggestion given by Illi Nois, I will tell of an entertainment in which I once took part. It was held in the little country church, quite a distance from my home, so we had a merry sleigh ride in reaching the place. There was a large tree beautifully decorated with bright ornaments, toys and all kinds of gifts, and brilliantly lighted with candles. One particularly large and handsome doll fastened to the very top attracted me above all else.

The "programme" came first and I can yet recall how the audience seemed to swim before my eyes when I recited my part of it.

At last we heard the sound of sleigh-bells coming nearer, and nearer, until they stopped at the church door and in came Santa Claus, shaking the snow from his beard and great coat, scattering nuts, candy and pop corn from a basket he carried, as he made his way to the tree.

We had been very much excited all of the evening and the crowning point of our happiness was reached when the "Saint" began to unload the beautiful tree. For me, it seemed the height of earthly bliss when I found myself the possessor of the most beautiful doll which I had been admiring all of the evening. I think that was the happiest Christmas I ever spent.

Miss Prudence wishes to thank those who have slipped into their M. G. R. letters the little personal notes, telling her of their joys and sorrows, their housekeeping trials and their ambitions for better and higher lives. Such confidences is very gratifying to her, and tend to make our relations to each other seem more real and personal. She also thanks those who have written for the column and trusts that they will come as often as possible during the coming year.

No one of the M. G. R.'s can appreciate the good that has been done by this department of The Blade, as can your Chaperone. She hears from all sides, testimony of how one and another have been led to strive for better things by the letters, and the Motto of the Merry-Go-Round. So take courage, my girls and boys, there will surely a blessing follow every effort you make to help the world in this way.

To all her Blade family, Miss Prudence of the best of New Year's wishes.

CHRISTMAS IN THE WONDER COLUMN.

Terence O'Shaughnessy entertained the Cademites on Christmas day, and as he wisely remarked that we should enjoy the fun better if we recited a few lessons first, he propounded this question for the history class:

WHO WAS HE?

He was born September 23rd, B. C. 63. His father was a Roman senator who died when his son was only four years of age, but the latter was carefully educated in Rome under the guardianship of his mother and step-father, and at the age of 17 years delivered a funeral oration over his grandmother. Four years later, he received the "toga virilis," which signified that thereafter he was to be considered a "man among men." He became virtually Emperor of Rome in the year B. C. 23, when after disposing of several military "affairs" in Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor he returned to his capital city in triumph, closed the temple of Janus and declared universal peace. B. C. 12 the tribunitian power was conferred upon him for life by the Senate, and in B. C. 12 he had the title of Pontifex Maximus or High Priest bestowed upon him. He died at Nola, August 19th, A. D. 14. According to tradition shortly before his death he called for a mirror, arranged his hair neatly, and said to his attendants: "Have I played my part well? If so, applaud me." During his reign, the greatest event in Christian history occurred.

About this time, noticing a certain amount of restlessness on the part of some of the younger members of the 'Cademy, Terence produced this

CHRISTMAS PI.

Het wen raye padsers tis speag rifa,
Preebo hace suttsned yee;
Mose stoib nad shatseree llwl eb ether,
On tramte wo exth ryt.
Tuh fi bert al nac tryln asy,
Newh sith wen raye si lod:
Ewew noed tou steb morf ayd ot yad."
Het ceratch llwl ont doise.

Observing a homesick expression on the face of W. P. E. with whom pi does not seem to agree, Terence hastened to offer him a digestive tablet in the form of an

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

An expert swimmer starts from a point A, on edge of a circular lake 10 rods in diameter, and swims to another point B, on the edge of the lake; thence to a third point, C, and then back to starting point, A. If 15 is 8 rods from A to B, and 40 rods from B to C on direct lines, how far did he swim?

On being cornered, Terence admitted that he was indebted to Mr. A. Paul for this problem, although he claimed originality for all the rest, his special pride and delight being a

CHRISTMAS BOX.

X X X X X
X X O O O X
X O X O O O X
X O O X O O O X
X O O O X X X X X
X O O X O O O X
X O X O O O X
X X O O O X
X X X X X

1—"Thou art of all they XXXXX the crown."
2—Sweet intercourse of locks and XXXXX."
3—"We may live without XXXXXXX we may live without books."
4—"Sweet is XXXXXXXX after pain."
5—The XXXXXXXXX hung in the cattle hall.
6—"Far shouts and XXXXXXXX from the farmstead peal."
7—"And all the toothsome XXXXXXX children love."
8—"Theirs buxom XXXXXX of rosy hue."
9—"If XXXXX be the food of love, play on."

The supplied words indicate the contents of the box, which Terence sends (in spirit) to every member of the 'Cademy.

His final good wishes were expressed in the first and last letters of the eight words of five letters each, which form this

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first is the entrance to a house.
My second is a musical term denoting slowly.
My third is the absence of good.
My fourth is a proof often used in legal cases.
My fifth is to burn with water.
My sixth is an odor.
My seventh is unnecessarily loud.
My eighth is the name give to small pies.

After this, the company adjourned to the big wainscoted parlor where the Thanksgiving masquerade was held several years ago, and spent a merry evening.

Answers to Thirteenth Day Puzzles.

1—Millard Fillmore.
2—Fry-day, Friday.
3—Words forming broom-stick: N, O, I, I, use, arrow, steal, caper, prune, leads, centrals reversed, Superstition.
4—42½ inches. (See Chat next week.)
5—(a) See the moon over our left shoulder; (b) Sit at table with twelve other people; (c) Watch a friend go out of sight; (d) Begin any work on Friday.
6—Longfellow wrote:
"They buried the dark chief; they freed
Beside the grave his battle-steed;
And swift an arrow cleaved its way
To his stern heart! One piercing neigh
Arose, and, on the dead man's plain
The rider grasps his steed again."

All correct solution received to-day will be credited in next week's column.

"SUDDENLY WITH A CLATTER AND CRASH HE FELL ON THE HARD STAIRWAY, BUMPING RAPIDLY DOWN TO THE BOTTOM."

Aunt Jane's Blue "Jeg."

A NEW YE AR'S STORY.

Until the heirloom and ancestor bees commenced buzzing under Almina Lobdale's decorous bonnet, she and "Pa" had never had an unpleasant word. Calmly, and with lofty scorn for the enthusiastic collector, she had sold her grandmother old English pewter and age-mellowed china, rejoicing in the acquisition of gaudily painted substitutes, which required no cleaning save a vigorous hot water immersion. But the scales fell from her benighted vision when the Lady from Boston, visiting the village in search of Colonial relics, waxed eloquent over a certain fat pitcher, known in the family annals as "Aunt Jane's blue jeg."

According to tradition, the jug had been brought from India by Great Uncle Si, a one time sea captain, whose name was ever mentioned with darkly shaken heads, and whose memory rested under the cloud of having been more than ordinarily wild in his long past career. Whatever may have been the sins of the ancient mariner, they were clothed in a halo of glory when the sole existing token of his tumultuous days was suddenly elevated to the rank of a fetich in the house of Lobdale.

The Lady from Boston had discoursed so eloquently on the subject of ancestors and heirlooms, that Mrs. Lobdale had caught the infection, and her renegade relative was accorded a respect and veneration which would have somewhat astonished that gentleman had it been allotted him during his earthly existence.

"Aunt Jane's blue jeg" was of an azure hue even unto a cloudless sky. Its decorations were a procession of pink cows in bas-relief, ambling peacefully about the bowl. It had a most convenient spout for pouring. At least "Pa" Lobdale had always found it so. For years it had been his nightly habit on winter evenings to make an excursion to the cellar, jug in hand, and to draw from the "barr'l" a copious draught of foaming brown cider. Always flanking the cheering cup was a plate of well-sugared "nut-cakes," while between alternate bites and sips, the worthy man read from the almanac, time-honored jokes to his appreciative spouse. Age could not wither nor custom stale the ever-fresh interest with which the conundrums and anecdotes, grown hoary with age, were hilariously greeted. The inane question, "Why does a chicken cross the road," and its equally inane answer never lost their charm. Almina rocked contentedly, nibbling a doughnut, "jes to be sociable," while "Pa" enjoyed his refreshments, reading aloud the enticing book from cover to cover. But when the ancestor and heirloom shades loomed threateningly on the horizon, the evenings of peaceful domesticity were immersed in waters most troubled.

It had been early autumn when the hitherto comfortable Almina was infested with the heirloom germ, but as the holiday time approached, the disease had grown virulent. Ancient records were hunted through for knowledge of the departed Uncle Si. A pilgrimage was made to an old burying ground where, far beyond life's fitful fever, Si rested in peace at the head of a procession of four wives, oblivious of the belated honor being done to his neglected memory. "Pa" had accompanied his wife on her sentimental journey, and had occupied the time by digging clear the lichen encrusted inscriptions graven on the moss covered headstones.

"He was a brave man, mother, a very brave man," he said solemnly, but with a merry twinkle in his eye. "A brave man," he continued. "I wonder did he have 'em all at once, or single," he ruminated, gazing pensively at the four sunken mounds holding all that was mortal of Eliza, Betsy, Thankful and Jane.

"Jane was the last, so she heired the jeg. Did he leave her much prop'ty?"

Almina gave him a "look," as she expressed it.

"Uncle Si never met up with proper respect when he was livin', and I aim to see that now he gets his just dues," she declared. "We haven't any children, Pa, to heir the jeg an' the ancestors, but as long as I live an' hev by bein' I plan to set consid'able store by 'em both."

"Set all the store you want, Mother," was the cheery reply. "You can will the jeg to some one, but Si is liable to hev to shift for himself. Folks don't seem to be hankerin' for ancestors they ain't been acquainted with, particklarly old skalliwags like Si Jones."

"Samuel Lobdale!" his helpmate exclaimed in a terrible voice. "Where is your proper pride? Where is your remake some dignified remark, but her speech was stilted, and colored with the high flown phraseology distinguishing the Lady from Boston.

Matters grew worse instead of better. Other matrons in the community caught the antiquity craze, forming themselves into a club for the preservation of relics and the discovery of forefathers. Mrs. Lobdale was president by reason of her superior possession. "Aunt Jane's blue jeg" was turned into a bone of contention that was haggled and fought over by the once undivided couple. Mr. Lobdale, with stubborn persistency continued to use it as had been his custom, and night after night when he descended to the cellar accompanied with pitcher and candle, his wife's voice could be heard rancorously calling, "Pa Lobdale, bing back that jeg! Land sakes, ain't there anythin' else in the house you can take? Seems as if you were set on breakin' the only heirloom we've got. Pa Lobdale, bring back that jeg!"

Tin cups and stone china pitchers were placed ostentatiously in his way, but every night "Pa" sought out the jug from its various hiding places and followed his usual routine.

"Mother has got to be broke of this," he decided. "I always thought that gospel privileges was the worst to set folks to tewin', but they can't hold a candle to heirlooms and ancestors. Ma don't find no more enjoyment in the almanac since she got so set on Uncle Si an' the jeg."

It was even as he said. The peaceful serenity of their home was destroyed. Its once cheery spirit grew gloomy, and brooded under the burden of respected antiquity. Matters continued in this strained condition until they were brought to a climax by Almina's obstreperous conduct on the occasion of their Christmas dinner. A company of friends had been bidden to the feast. All had gone well until the head of the household had bethought him to offer his guests a drink of cider before the attack on the turkey. The blue jug had been for heroic treatment.

"Someway, I'll fix that old Si Jones," he said. "The idea of that Woman from Boston settin' him up to make trouble! An' Aunt Jane's blue jeg," he continued wrathfully, imitating his wife's thin tones when she spoke of this reverenced article. "I wish Aunt Jane had never had a jeg!"

That evening it took longer than usual to shut out the Indian pitcher. Almina, feeling sure she had it safely concealed, paid little attention to her husband's movements. When she heard the click of the latch on the cellar door she raised her eyes. There stood "Pa," jug armed, in the act of descending. With a panther like spring she was on her feet and half way across the kitchen floor. The culprit threw a startled glance over his shoulder. Suddenly, with a clatter and crash, he fell on the hard stairway, bumping rapidly down to the bottom, ending his inglorious descent with a smash of breaking crockery.

"Samuel Lobdale!" The speaker's voice was scarcely raised above a whisper, but it was fairly hissing with anger.

"Samuel Lobdale, hev you broke that jeg?"

Samuel reversed his position, and, with the light from above shining full on his rubicund face shouted back, "By Jacks, Almina, I hev. There ain't a horn, hoof, nor hide of them pink critters left. I'm glad on it," he declared, "I'm glad on it!" Then he picked up the shattered pieces and threw them viciously into a far corner of the cellar. "What be you goin' to do about it?" he asked more mildly.

There was a silence freighted with awful meaning.

"I don't think I'll ever speak to you again," the irate lady announced in smothered tones, and retreating to her bed room, closed the door on her recalcitrant husband. The latter, rubbing his aching bones, found for himself a tin mug and filling it with his favorite beverage, sat by himself in the lamplight. Morning dawned on the same unhappy circumstances. Almina's displeasure was evinced in every movement. Her words were few and to the point.

"She ain't broke yet," Mr. Lobdale concluded. "I guess I'll hev to do it," he decided.

It was at the supper table that he resumed his disciplinary measures.

"Almina," he said "be we goin' to commence the New Year with hard feelings?" She made no reply.

"Mother," he continued, "it's a resky thing for a man o' my age to be drove to the store for company. It's a resky thing for me to take to soap boxin' an' dried applin' at my time o life. Many a man's gone wrong older'n I be. It's unhappy homes and wives that's set in their ways that drives good men to drink. I'd despise to get to be the town drunkard, Alminy, but I dunno. I dunno what'll happen if you put ancestors and heirlooms between us."

Still no word from Almina.

"Well, I guess I'll hev to do it," he announced finally, rising stiffly from the table to seek his hat and overcoat which he put on with sad deliberation.

"I s'pose I'll take my death without my mittens," he said, "but I dunno as it matters. I might jest as well begin to run down fust as last."

No notice was taken of this pathetic avowal and Mr. Lobdale was allowed to leave the house, without remonstrance. Once outside, he watched for some sign of relenting. He could hear the angry woman moving about the kitchen at her household tasks, but never once did her steps approach the door.

"Must be Plymouth Rock Flood a-bilin' in her," the anxious listener decided, and turned away reluctantly, to spend a miserable evening apart from his own fireside.

"I'll bet I've walked miles," he thought when nine o'clock found him turning in at the home gate.

"I s'pose it's good for my health, but it's mighty tirin'. I did calkilate to go to the store, but someway I don't hanker after them dried apples yet. I'm s'posed to be enjoyin' the flowin' bowl," he said with a dreary chuckle.

As he entered the house, he stumbled a little, going out of his way to knock against a chair. Almina glanced up quickly and then returned to her knitting with a set look on her countenance. Night after night the same program was repeated and seemingly with no result. Mr. Lobdale wandered about the village, dodging into the shadows when any one approached and cunningly avoiding the recognition of his friends. New Year's eve he remained out until the unheard of time of eleven o'clock. Never had he passed longer or more tedious hours. He really visited the store, but there, the curious glances which greeted his entrance, and the abrupt ceasing of gossiping voices, shortened his stay. After making a trifling purchase, he passed out again to wander about till he was sure Almina was sufficiently alarmed.

This night of wild hilarity was marked by a more obtrusive stumble than ever before. The housewife was not in the kitchen, but "Pa" muttered to himself, overturning a chair now and then, and putting forth every effort to assume a maudlin state of intoxication. Once Almina appeared in the doorway. Samuel pretended not to recognize her and removed his hat with great gallantry, stammering, "A happy New Year to you mam, who ever you be, a happy New Year."

"Oh!" gasped Almina, and shut the door in his face.

"I guess she's waverin'," tittered Samuel. "It's been a hard tug, but I guess she's waverin'," and pulling off his boots, he settled himself comfortably in a roomy arm chair.

The dawn had not yet broken through the east when Mr. Lobdale was aroused by the sound of a sobbing voice.

"Oh, pa, pa," it whimpered, "what hev I done! You're a goin' like Uncle Si, an' he rampaged awful. I don't care for ancestors, I don't care for blue jegs, an' I'm 'fraid it's too late to save my Samuel."

That deceptive gentleman opened one eye and peeped at his wife.

She was a pitiable looking creature. Her comely face was swollen and red with weeping. Her usually smooth hair was in disorder, and her crumpled dress showed the effects of a long night's vigil.

"Say it again, mother, say it again," murmured the deceiving one as if wrapped in slumber.

"I don't care for ancestors, an' I don't care for blue jegs," repeated his repentant helpmate steadily.

Samuel was wide awake at once.

"Do you mean that, Alminy?"

"Yes, pa, I do," she answered firmly.

"Well," responded "pa" with the utmost gravity, "if that's the case I'll give up fillin' a drunkard's grave."

He rose to stir the smouldering embers of the fire to glowing life, then turning to his wife said cheerily, "Let's have a good breakfast for New Years, mother."

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

MARJORIE'S TROUBLES.

Oh, dearie me, what troubles
  We always have at school,
Learning our daily lessons
  And keeping it up to rule.

Teacher says we must be good,
  If we would learning gain;
But sometimes these old lessons
  Give me a dreadful pain.

There's A for and or apple—
  I wish I had a pie.
There's B for boy and bogie,
  And D for dunce and dye;

With lots other letters
  That dance upon the page,
Until my head is aching
  And teacher's in a rage.

Some words are nice and easy
  The very tiniest ones;
But think of Qs and Xs
  To fit into a rhyme.

The man who made our reader,
  He never went to school,
Or he would fix the letters
  To work by easy rule.

My papa says, "Just study,
  And read up every day."
But now you know I'd rather
  Run out and romp and play.
Nov. 26, 1900. —B. W.

THE "MAYFLOWER'S" CHRISTMAS

Elizabeth Cady Stanton tells in the December St. Nicholas the story of the celebration of Christmas on the "Mayflower." Historians take so little note of the doings of women and children, she says, that I presume not one of my readers ever heard of Christmas on the "Mayflower;" and yet the unwritten history of individuals and nations is always most interesting. I am indebted for my facts to Elizabeth Tudor Brewster, named after the Queen. She was a favorite niece of Elder William Brewster, who went to Holland with the Pilgrims, and lived there several years. My husband's mother was a Brewster, and into her hands came many of the private family letters, dim and yellow with time, and among others this account of Christmas.

While yet at sea, the mothers began to discuss the probabilities of reaching land by December 25, and having some little celebration for the children, as they had half a dozen on board of the right age to enjoy some holiday performances. The foremothers who came from Holland had imbibed the Dutch love for festive occasions, and were more liberal in their views than the rigid Puritans direct from England, who objected to all the legends of old Saint Nicholas. But Elder Brewster, then seventy-nine years old, and loving children tenderly, gave his vote for the celebration. Accordingly, as they sailed up the beautiful harbor of Plymouth, the mothers were busy in their preparations for the glad day. Knowing the fondness of Indians for beads, they had brought a large box of all sizes and colors, which they were stringing for the little Indians, as they intended to invite a few of them to come on board at noon. Among other things, they also brought a barrel full of ivy, holly, laurel, and immortelles to decorate their log cabins. Of these they made wreaths to ornament the children and the saloons. As soon as the Mayflower cast anchor, Elder Brewster and his interpreter, and as many of the fathers and mothers as the little boats would hold, went ashore to make arrangements about the cabins, to visit the squaws and invite the children. The interpreter explained to them the meaning or significance of Christmas, the custom of exchanging gifts, etc., and they readily accepted the invitation. Massasoit was soon on the Wampanoags, and while at this point. The yellow fever had reduced his tribe, once estimated at thirty thousand, down to three hundred, now scattered all along the southern coast of Massachusetts.

When the Pilgrims landed there were only a few huts at that point. But the noble chief Massasoit was there, fortunately for our little colony, consisting of one hundred and two, all told—men, women and children. Massasoit was a splendid specimen of manhood, brave, benevolent, and he loved peace. When Christmas dawned, bright and beautiful, he came on board with two squaws and six little boys and girls, all in their ornaments, paint, and feathers, the children in bright scarlet blankets, and caps made of white rabbit-skins, the little ears standing up on their foreheads, and squirrel tails hanging down their backs. Each one carried a small basket containing beech and hickory nuts and winter greenberries which they presented gracefully to the English children standing in line ready to receive them. The interpreter had taught them to say "Happy to see you," "Welcome," and "Farewell" in the Indian tongues. So they shook hands and received the natives graciously, presenting them, in turn, little pails filled with fried cakes, almonds and raisins, some bright English pennies, a horn and a drum. The mothers tied strings of beads round their necks, wrists and ankles, with they were greatly pleased.

They went all over the ship, and asked many questions about all they saw. When Massasoit proposed to go, the mothers urged him to stay to dinner, but he declined, saying that they did not understand English customs in eating, and that the children would not know how to use knives, forks and spoons.

Moreover, he said they never ate except when they were hungry, and the sun was still too high for that.

The exchanging of presents was a very pretty ceremony, and when they were ready to depart, the good elder placed his hands on each little head, giving a short prayer and his blessing. While all this was transpiring the squaws asked the foremothers to give them beads, which they really did, and placed wreaths of ivy on their heads. As they paddled away in their little canoes, the horns and drums sounded.

Then the mothers decorated their tables and spread out a grand Christmas dinner. Among other things, they brought a box of plum-puddings. It is an English custom to make a large number of plum-puddings at Christmas time, and shut them up tight in small tin pails and hang them on hooks on the kitchen wall, where they keep for months. You see them in English kitchens to this day. With their plum-puddings, gooseberry tarts, Brussels sprouts, salt fish, and bacon, the Pilgrims had quite a sumptuous dinner. Then sang "God Save the King," and went on deck to watch the sun go down and the moon rise in all her glory. The children took their little baskets to their berths, the last objects of interest on which their eyes rested as they fell asleep.

Thankful for strength to strive;
  For faith more steadfast than the stars above;
Thankful that life is life,
  And love is love.

Thankful for homes and hearts
  That hide the hills; for harvests ultimate;
For the sweet, prattling words
  Of children at the gate,
For Hope's "Good morning," and
  Faith's sweet "Good night," when we are reaimed in rest,
Led by the Father's hand
  Safe to his loving breast.
—Frank L. Stanton.

YOUNG CUDAHY

Kidnapped and $25,000 in Gold Paid for His Safe Return.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—Twenty-five thousand dollars in gold was the price paid by Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, for the return of his son, Edward Cudahy, jr., who was abducted by a gang of kidnapers last Thursday night.

Yesterday, about noon, and several hours after a letter had been left on the lawn of the Cudahy residence, another missive was delivered to Mr. Cudahy at his residence. It came through the mails, and contained a proposition to return the boy, safe and unharmed, provided the sum of $25,000 was paid that night.

In the letter were full directions as to where the money was to be left, and the assurance was given that the missing boy would be allowed to return home within a few hours of the time when the cash was received.

A consultation was held and the matter gone over in detail. Plans were discussed for capturing the bandits when they should make their appearance at the rendezvous that had been designated, but, one after another, these plans were dropped as being impracticable.

Finally, impelled by the strain under which the entire household was laboring, Mr. Cudahy decided to comply with the terms offered, and ransom his son.

A trusted messenger, sworn to secrecy, was sent for the money, which was brought to the Cudahy residence. After dinner, Mr. Cudahy had one of his horses harnessed to a light buggy, and, taking the money in it with him, left alone for the designated place at which the money was to be left. In the buggy he carried a red lantern. He drove five miles west of town on the Sherman avenue road, until he came to a white lantern hanging on a short stick beside the road.

Alighting from his buggy, Mr. Cudahy deposited the sack containing the money near the stick bearing the white light. Then, without seeing anyone, he returned to his home.

Meantime, the abductors had seen the red light coming up the road, and as soon as the buggy disappeared they took away the money and prepared to keep faith with the father.

The boy was bundled into a cab and set down close by his father's house about 1 o'clock this morning. Where he had been he was unable to say, but as nearly as he could estimate, he had been taken about five miles south of South Omaha.

The cunning of the gang and their thorough knowledge of the geography of the city are evidenced in the plans they laid. Close by the place where Mr. Cudahy was directed to leave the ransom for his son the river approaches the road, and it is supposed the men were on the watch for the millionaire, and saw his red light from a boat. As soon as he had driven away and they had satisfied themselves that no person was lurking near, they probably clambered up the bank, obtained the sack of gold, returned to the boat again, and escaped without leaving any telltale footsteps.

There is absolutely no clue to the identity of the men. Whether young Cudahy will be able to give information that will lead to their capture is not yet known.

The boy says he was seized on the street by two men who told him that he was a fugitive from the reform school and that they were deputy sheriffs from another county. They placed him in a closed carriage, threw a shirt over his head and gagged him. They took him, he believes, to a lonely cottage west of South Omaha, where he was chained to the floor and kept a prisoner until put in a hack and returned to his home. While at the cottage he was guarded by two men and provided with sufficient food.

The Lad's Return.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—Edward Cudahy, Jr., son of E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, who was abducted early Tuesday evening, returned to his home at 1:30 a. m., to-day, quite as mysteriously and suddenly as he left. Not even the two policemen who were guarding the Cudahy home were aware of his return until informed of it by the Cudahy family, who dismissed them from their post. After 36 hours anxiety and search, Mr. Cudahy and the members of his family were in no mood for talking. The only statement the former would make was that the boy had returned and was safe and that he really had been abducted and had not attempted to run away from his home. He refused to say whether or not the ransom of $25,000 said to have been demanded, had been paid for his return.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21.—When young Edward Cudahy arose yesterday he was questioned concerning the circumstances of his disappearance, and told the following:

He said that he was in front of Gen. Cowin's house, just across the street from his own home, on his way back from the Rustin residence, Tuesday evening, when two men approached him. One of them stepped up to him and said: "We are sheriffs from Sarpy county and arrest you as Eddie McGee, who escaped from the reform school."

The lad protested that he was not the mythical Eddie McGee, but his captors said that he would have to be identified. They placed him in a buggy and drove to Thirty-sixth street and thence south to Leavenworth street. As they approached Leavenworth street a motor car passed them. The lad recognized the conductor and said to his captors: "There is a man who knows me; he can identify me."

But the captors immediately blindfolded him and whipped up the horse. The lad thinks that they crossed Leavenworth street and then drove in a southwesterly direction. Presently they came to a house, which, in the opinion of the lad, is somewhere in the southwestern part of South Omaha. Young Cudahy was taken from the buggy and placed in a room and chained to the floor. He remained there all night and the next day. His hands were tied and the chains on his feet prevented him from getting a good view of his surroundings, even after the blindfold had been removed. He knows, however, that he was in an empty room and that the blinds on the windows were closed.

On the trip to the place of imprisonment the men, he says, talked a little about themselves. He gathered from them that there were six in the gang. One of these men came from Mexico recently and from Denver very lately and was an expert in the kidnapping business. After the mysterious house was reached one man guarded him during a greater portion of the day. The second man was in and out of the room at intervals. From a conversation between the abductors and himself the young man learned that the abductors had been seeking to abduct one of the girls of the family and had been planning this for four months.

At night, for some unknown reason, the men released young Cudahy from his chains and said: "We are going to take you home." Then they led him to a hack. He was driven rapidly through the darkness to Thirty-seventh and Leavenworth streets, where he was allowed to leave the carriage. From there he walked home, arriving there shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning.

use Kaylor's
LICORICE TABLETS
made with pure SPANISH LICORICE
Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS
5 and 10¢ PACKAGES.
OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS
For all Throat Affections
10 and 25¢ BOXES
Sold by Druggists, everywhere or sent prepaid on receipt of price
Kaylor's 863 Broadway, New York

SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.
Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.
Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

WILL PAY $25,000.

Omaha, Dec. 21.—Edward A. Cudahy, sr., to-day confirmed the statement that he will pay $25,000 for the capture of the gang who abducted his son Edward and secured a ransom of $25,000 in gold.

It is stated that Pat Crowe, well-known in local police circles, is the man whom the police suspect of being the

EDWARD CUDAHY, JR.

leader of the gang. Officers are hunting for Crowe, but so far he has not been arrested.

A force of private detectives from Chicago went to work on the case to-day. Their only clue is a copy of the letter thrown on the Cudahy lawn, naming the conditions on which the boy would be returned. The original letter was returned with the ransom, this being one of the considerations demanded.

HOUSE LOCATED.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22.—The house in which Eddie Cudahy was held prisoner, has been located at 3604 Grover street, a point about four miles southwest of the city. Strong evidence as to the identity of the house was obtained and further corroborated by Eddie Cudahy, who appeared while two reporters were making observations.

The house is an isolated structure, commanding a full view of the surrounding country for miles about. It is a two-story concern and has a rickety stairway and other features described by the kidnapped boy. On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water from which the millionaire's son had drank. About the rooms were found hundreds of cigarette stubs and burnt matches and a small quantity of sugar and coffee. The reporters were surprised at their work of investigation by Chief of Police Donahue, Captain Hayes, Councilman Barkley, Edward Cudahy, sr., and his son Eddie, the kidnapped boy. A quick recognition of the officers and hasty explanations prevented possible bloodshed, as the reporters were supposed at first to be the kidnappers. Then the entire party re-entered the house and Eddie Cudahy pointed out the exact spot in the north room where he lay from the time he was taken to the house Tuesday evening until removed Wednesday night. He also said he had drank from the oaken bucket which stood in one of the adjoining rooms. He indicated the broken stair steps which he has previously referred to as where he slipped in going up stairs to his imprisonment.

Eddie Cudahy said he reclined on the floor from the time he entered the house until removed. He said he was only about an hour going from the point where he was abducted to the house and about the same time in returning to the point where he was released and told to go home.

Mr. Cudahy, after looking over the room which had been described by his son, turned to those with him and said: "Boys, this is undoubtedly the place, I am fully satisfied."

CROWE IDENTIFIED.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 24.—A man, whose name the police refuse to reveal, has identified Pat Crowe as the light complexioned individual who, in company with a woman, accosted him relative to the ownership of the house to which Edward Cudahy, Jr., was carried by kidnapers last Tuesday night. When shown a picture of Crowe, taken from the rogues' gallery, this man stated positively that it was a perfect likeness of the person he saw at Gerver street. Questioned closely as to the man's conduct, dress, manner and general description he gave a detailed statement which convinced the authorities that they are on the right track.

One of Quantrell's Men.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 19.—William Halley, better known to border fame as "Bill" Halley, chief lieutenant of the noted guerilla Quantrell, who, during the early part of the civil war burned and sacked Lawrence, Kan., died in the state insane asyium here, aged 59. Halley was born in Louisville, Ky. He had been a resident of this city 25 years.

BOOZ CASE.

Government Board Making a Full Investigation of His Death.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The examination of cadets who were in the same class with the late Oscar L. Booz, at the military academy here two years ago, was continued to-day by the court of inquiry appointed by the War department to probe the allegation that Booz was brutally hazed two years ago and died two weeks since at Bristol, Pa., as a result.

Fourteen of Booz's classmates, who number sixty-eight, testified at yesterday's proceedings, and each one of them denied that any brutality was practiced at the academy.

The first fifteen minutes of to-day's session was behind closed doors. When the open sitting was begun, Cadet Rayn. nd L. Linton, of Michigan, was examined. He said he knew former Cadet Booz in 1898, and he seemed to be in good health. He said that Booz was not hazed or treated brutally so far as he knew. The witness described "bracing" as an exaggerated form of the position of a soldier. It was a drawing in of the chin and the throwing back of the shoulders at the same time. Captain Dean, the recorder of the court, asked: "If a fourth class man is unpopular is he subjected to more 'bracing' and 'exercising' than others?"

"On the contrary, sir, a great deal less," replied the witness.

"He is let alone by the upper class men and members of his own class."

In reply to questions by Colonel Hein, commandant of cadets, the witness said: "There are positive orders against 'bracing and 'exercising,' and cadets have been severely punished for violating these orders."

On a blackboard in the rear of the hall the following was written: "To haze—to play mischievous or abusive tricks on, try the pluck, or temper of, especially by physical persecution, lower class students in college or a newcomer in an establishment of any kind—Century dictionery."

Cadet Stephen Abbott, of Illinois, the next witness, when sworn, was asked to read this definition of the words "to haze," and he said that was not his construction of the words as applied to the nazing by "bracing," etc., which took place in the academy. He was not quite clear on the rules prohibiting this practice. He had been requested as a fourth class man to take some few drops of tobasco sauce off a spoon, but was not forced to do it. He took it himself at the order of two upper class men. It was hot, but did him no harm.

"Did you see Cadet Booz after the fight with Keller?" asked the recorder.

"Yes, sir; his left eye was blackened."

The witness went on to say that he had never known Booz to be abused or ill-treated, and denied that Booz was interfered with on account of his religious practices. In reply to Commandant Hein the witness said that he had known cadets as well as the commandants of the mess table to be severely punished for permitting or practicing "restraint," "bracing," or other exercises on the lower class men.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The military court of inquiry that has been in session here since Tuesday examining into the allegation that the death of Oscar L. Booz, a former cadet at the United States military academy, was caused by brutal treatment to which he was said to have been subjected by fellow students, resumed its sitting to-day. There remained to be examined twenty students of the class to which Booz belonged and it is likely that some of the first-class cadets and officers of the academy will also be interrogated as to their knowledge of hazing. It is probable, therefore, that the court will not close its investigation before Saturday.

Major Charles B. Hall, second infantry, treasurer of the military academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, was the first witness called today. He identified two bottles of red sauces, which he said were the only kinds of pepper or tropical sauces in use in the cadets' mess hall since he took charge three years ago. Tobasco sauce was not in use in the academy. The hot sauces were not generally laid on the tables, but were served when called for.

Cadet William H. Cowles, of Kansas, testified that he knew Booz, but was not present at the fight with Keller. He described the hazing ordeals in the summer of '98, and said that he had undergone everything that his classmates went through. He said that he had attended rat funerals, took cold baths and joined in bowl races as well as being made acquainted with "wooden willie" and the process of "eagling." He had taken a couple of drops of hot sauce from a spoon. When asked to describe the sauce the witness said:

"The bottle I saw in our tent was labelled 'Tropical pepper sauce.'" The witness prepared at the same school with Booz and did not consider him strong. While at the school (St. Luke's, at Bethlehem, Philadelphia), Booz was examined and was developing lung and chest capacity. The witness could not remember the names of the physicians. The witness had little to do with Booz after coming to West Point; their relations were "just indifferently friendly."

The next witness, Herbert Z. Krumm, of Ohio, told the court that among other things wihch he was made to do as a fourth-class man was to qualify in the mess hall.

"What does that mean?" asked Captain Dean.

"I had to eat 85 prunes at one sitting, and at another I had to swallow a bowl of molasses and six slices of bread."

"Did you succeed in doing these things?" asked the court.

"No, sir, I was not successful on my first attempt at the molasses, but I did it all right the second time."

In concluding his testimony, the witness said that Booz had a slouchy manner and did not seem to have enough energy to hold himself together.

Cadet David H. Boyer, of Iowa, said he had been hazed in '98. He had to do foolish things, such as "receiving a turtle passing down the company street with a candle on its back," and "chasing a sparrow off the street after being told it was an eagle."

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The court of inquiry investigating the allegation that the late Oscar L. Booz was so ill treated while a cadet at the military academy that his health was impaired began work early to-day, intending to finish its labors at noon. Cadet Sherrill, of North Carolina, gave some unimportant testimony, such as has been often repeated in the course of this investigation. Major John M. Bannister, surgeon U. S. A., was recalled and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of tropical pepper sauce, such as is used in the cadets' mess hall. He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, although it tasted hot like the taste of a cayenne pepper-pod. His throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irriation, but he felt no ill-effects from the dose.

The young ladies who were present when he made the test, in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they, too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity. In reply to General Clouse, the witness said: "I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not directly or indirectly have caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way be the cause of death of Cadet Booz two years after his partaking of it."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

LAWS OF WAR

Must Be Complied With by the Insurgents--Severe Measures.

Manila, Dec. 20.—General MacArthur has issued a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the archipelago that hereafter strict compliance with the laws of war will be required of noncombatants as well as combatants. The proclamation sets forth the principal laws of war.

It refers to recent proclamations issued by insurgent commanders threatening natives who are friendly to the American forces and also to the orders issued to their men to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by Americans. The insurgent leaders will be notified that such practices, if continued, will put an end to the possibility of their resuming normal civic relations and will make them fugitive criminals.

Residents of places occupied by Americans will be notified that compliance with the demands of the enemy will create a presumption that such acts are voluntary and malicious. They will also be notified that pleas of intimidation will rarely be accepted and that where secret committees are permitted to exist in behalf of the insurgents, even well disposed persons will be exposed to the danger of being tried as traitors.

The proclamation says that its warnings and requirements are to apply with special force to Manila, "the rendezvous of the emissaries of insurrection."

Newspapers are warned against publishing sedition and the proclamation declares that the rebels, who are not part of an organized force are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, adding that the fact that they had not hitherto been held responsible is "evidence of the solicitude of the United States to avoid the appearance of harshness."

The proclamation clearly disavowed any recognition of technical belligerency.

AUTONOMIST PARTY.

Manila, Dec. 24.—The recently organized autonomy party was launched Saturday at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in Manila. The declaration of principles was read, and, after some discussion, adopted by a vote of 123, less than half a dozen declining to vote. All signed an endorsement of the platform, including Senor Paterno, one of the most influential of the former insurgent leaders whose real attitude toward American authority had been much questioned.

The principal discussion was with reference to the organization of the government party. A council of 25 members was elected, together with an executive committee, including Senor Arellano, chief justice of the supreme court; Mr Frank H. Bourne, Senor Amriosia Frores, a former insurgent general; Senor Florentine Torres, attorney general for the Philippines; Senor José Near, prosecuting attorney, and Senor Tomas Del Rosario. The smallest number of votes received by any candidate was 80.

YOUNG'S ACTIVITY.

Manila, Dec. 21.—Every mountain trail in Gen. Young's district north of the Abra river and between the coast and Dolores has been followed up by the American scouts this month. A similar movement has taken place in the provinces of Union, Benguet, Lepanto and that part of South Iloios which lies south of the Abra river. Fifteen insurgents have been killed and more than a hundred captured. The villages are always abandoned before the arrival of the Americans, but many buildings that have been used as barracks have been destroyed.

The leaders of the projected autonomy party have again visited the Philippine commission and the platform proposed was discussed privately and in an informal way. The commissioners advise the elimination of a few minor features. Personally they approve the movement as a forward step in the direction of the ultimate measures of self-government which they have been instructed to endeavor to bring about. The plan of the party is to form United States territories involving candidature for ultimate statehood. The platform declares in favor of a senate and house of representatives elected from the states of the archipelago in accordance with the population. In preparing a bill of rights the United States constitution is utilized, with the exception of the feature of trial by jury.

According to the plan, the governor general, appointed by the President, would have power to veto except in cases of a two-thirds vote of the legislature.

The legislature would choose five delegates to the United States Congress.

The platform opposes the sale of the Philippines without the consent of the legislature. It contains little regarding judiciary or local affairs.

In the main it repeats the features of the United States constitution.

The most influential and honorable natives are identified with the movement.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn will proceed next Saturday to Subig bay to complete the examination of localities available for a naval station. The United States cruiser Albany, Capt. J. E. Craig, grounded on a reef in Subig bay, but was floated off and has reached Cavite.

Gen. Bates reports that a detachment of the Fourth United States cavalry, assisted by a gunboat, attacked the town of Pantangan and dispersed the armed occupants, killing thirteen.

SHARP SKIRMISH.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The following cablegram from Admiral Remey, giving an account of a sharp brush with Filipino insurgents was received to-day at the navy department: "Cavite, Dec. 20. —Bureau of Navigation, Washington. Fifteen troopers, Fourth cavalry, and five of the crew were landed from the gunboat Basco yesterday at Limbanes, Cavite province. Surprised eighty insurgents, sharp skirmish half hour; thirteen insurgents killed; twelve rifles captured; large amount stores destroyed; one soldier wounded. "REMEY."

(Signed.)

Manila, Dec. 24.—Advices brought by steamer from Southern Luzon say that a lieutenant and sixty men of the Ninth United States cavalry attacked a large body of insurgents last Wednesday near Guinobatan, province of Albay. After the battle 45 dead insurgents were counted, together with many wounded. The only American casualty was the wounding of a sergeant, who was cornered by several rebels and struck in the leg by a bolo. The rebel loss was the heaviest recorded in recent encounters.

The cutting of wires has delayed the official report of the engagement.

GAMBLING HOUSES CLOSED.

New York, Dec. 22—Every gambling house in the city received orders last night from Tammany sources, through the police, to close and remain closed until further notice. This action against gambling houses and pool rooms, which have flourished under police protection, was instigated by the Tammany vice committee. An emphatic demand has been made for the enforcement of the laws, and notice has been served upon the police that the latter tactics will be tolerated no longer.

Attorney Courtwright has had placed in his possession by Lewis Nixon, chairman of the Tammany vice committee, a list of 48 gambling houses and pool rooms.

Mr. Nixon announced that unless the places were closed within 48 hours, more police captains would be brought to trial for neglect of duty than ever before were placed on trial for a similar offense in the history of the department. The time limit expired at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and last night few houses remained open.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

In South Africa--Possible Uprising of Boers in Cape Colony.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Something very serious is happening to the British in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has completely shut off the news; serious cabinet meetings and numerous pertentious conferences are taking place at the war office, while reinforcements of cavalry and irregular troops are being hurried out with all possible speed. There is growing discontent among the volunteer troops now in Africa, and a sop has been offered to them in the form of increased pay and multiplying the time credited to them. The imperial yeomanry are clamoring to come home. They went out for a year and saw the pampered favorites of the household cavalry and the city imperial volunteers relieved, while they have been given the nastiest work of the whole campaign. The government now offers to pay them a dollar and a quarter a day if they stay. This is an increase from their present pay of 28 cents.

The colonials are demanding to be returned. This in the face of great Boer activity.

London, Dec. 22.—The war office announces the following:

In view of the position in South Africa the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged: Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready. The colonial police will be increased to 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents. Three thousand extra horses beyond the usual monthly supply have been contracted for.

"We understand that private, reliable advices have been received in London," says the Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange river are in more or less open revolt and that there is likely to be sharp fighting, on a rather large scale, before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

Boers Suffer Reverse.

Cape Town, Dec. 22.—Gen. Brabant, commander of the newly raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front. At Thorndale Gen. French has routed 2,500 Boers with four guns and a pompom. Thorndale is sixteen miles northwest of Krugersdorf. The fight took place December 19. The British had fourteen wounded and the Boers fled in disorder, with about 50 killed. The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had in most cases pack horses in addition to those they rode. All were in the pink of condition. They commandered all possible clothing and stores at Venterstad.

INVASION SPREADING.

Cape Town, Dec. 20.—The invasion of Cape Colony is spreading. It is reported that the Boers have occupied Colesburg, south of Philippolis and near the Orange river colony frontier. The people here are much disturbed. A mixed force of one thousand men was dispatched north yesterday evening.

Word From Kitchener.

London, Dec. 20.—The following dispatch has been received from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, December 19:

"A party of Boers, estimated at from 500 to 800, has crossed the Orange river at Rhenoster Hoek.

"A second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift.

"They have been followed. I have sent a considerable body of mounted men, who are getting around them.

"The Boers from Rhenoster Hoek are being followed closely from Venterstadt, which they left at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, going in the direction of Steynsburg.

"The important points on the railway and the neighborhood are well guarded. I hope the band will soon be driven north again."

Gen. DeWet's Escape.

Bloemfontein, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The details of General DeWet's escape from the encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haanshroeck's command joined DeWet December 12, some fifteen miles east of Thabanchu, General Knox was only about an hour distant and the Boer situation appeared desperate. But DeWet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haanshroeck westward, to make a feint at Victoria Nek, DeWet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhaan Nek Pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop in open order through the nek. President Steyn and Pelt Fourie led the charge and DeWet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles boomed incessantly. The Boers first tried the westward route, but, encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the foot of the hill to the eastward where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole maneuvre was a piece of magnificent daring and its success was complete, in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and 25 prisoners.

The British force detached after Haasbroeck came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and Welsh yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect.

An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers freely.

DeWet's Resources.

Bloemfontein, Dec. 21.—General DeWet had 6,000 men and 18,000 horses when he captured Dewetsdorp, according to a gentlemen who was imprisoned there. The Boer commander then declared that he was not going to surrender without a free pardon for all his men, including many Cape Dutch.

The force of 6,000 is now divided into three sections.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The secretary of war has sent to congress the report of the government engineers on the project of widening and improving the St. Clair Flats canal, making it adequate for two channels, the estimated cost being $330,000.

PIG IRON SLUMP.

Stockton-on-Tees, England, Dec. 22.—The pig iron slump is keenly felt in the Cleveland district. More furnaces will have stopped by December 31 than have been known to shut down since 1886. The production of the district has decreased 35,000 tons monthly. The furnace owners assert that the price has fallen eighteen shillings during the last six months and that pig iron cannot be produced at a profit.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER
WITH TEN DAYS FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only KETHLEDER'S ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS on any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 30 ailments. CAN BE RETURNED for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

GROVER'S ADVICE

To Graduates of a Business School in Quaker City on the 21st.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Former President Grover Cleveland last night delivered the annual address at the graduation exercises of the thirty-fifth class of the Pierce school of business at the Academy of Music. The ex-president, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, arrived here in the afternoon from Princeton, and during their stay in the city were the guests of L. Clarke Davis, managing editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and Mrs. Davis.

Admission to the academy was by invitation card and the vast auditorium was crowded to the doors.

Governor Stone presided at the graduating exercises. He made a brief address, and then introduced Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland said, in part:

"The true golden rule lies at the foundation in all that makes life worth living and is the parent of every success worth gaining. We hear a great deal just now in condemnation and defense of trusts and combinations."

Mr. Cleveland said the world owes us just such a living as we can gain by hard work, the exercise of all our mental faculties, a scrupulous adherence to the rules of honesty and a never failing obedience to the dictates of enlightened conscience.

"To one thus properly conditioned," he added, "there is nothing more exhilarating and stimulating than to see gathering together in his path adverse circumstances and to feel the thrill that gives the signal of the determined rush against him."

Mr. Cleveland emphasized the importance of self reliance and perseverance, and continuing, said:

"If you find the rock of impossibility in your path, go around it, rather than to beat yourself to death against it, but in the new path still persevere, and if it shall appear to you that an overruling providence is directing you in a way different from that of your choice, follow the new way, submissively and again perseveringly.

"We must promptly and finally exclude as our standard of success mere money getting for its own sake.

"It would be a strange perversion of our conception of life and its aims and aspirations if we should be brought to the conclusion that the fortunate gambler, the bold and lucky robber or burglar, or even the idle, weak, purposeless inheritor of riches, are successful men. When we speak of life, we mean a life of decency and active usefulness, and when we speak of success, we mean something that aids such a life and makes it more useful and not less decent, something that does not smother conscience nor dull the sense of moral responsibility which no one should attempt to escape. We mean the accomplishment of such ends as enable us to discharge better and easier our obligations to others and which fit us to make the world, or at least a larger or smaller section of it better and happier because of our lives and efforts."

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senate—Devoted the day to renewed discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session.

House—Passed Senate bill amending act authorizing construction of bridge across Mississippi river at Dubuque, Iowa; also bill changing time of holding court in southern judicial division of Iowa. Devoted rest of day to consideration of Senate bill to change terminal facilities of Pennsylvania Railroad company in Washington and elevate its tracks across the Mall, south of Pennsylvania avenue. Bill was antagonized by the ground that it gave the road thirty-four and one-half acres of government land and would destroy scheme to beautify the Mall from capitol to Washington monument.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senate — Passed House resolution authorizing President McKinley to appoint Congressman Boutelle (Maine) captain on retired list of navy. Passed urgent deficiency bill. Passed bills giving pensions of $30 monthly to widows of Generals John M. Palmer and John A. McClernand.

House—After spirited contest extending over two days passed bills to compel Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to abolish grade crossings in Washington, to alter their routes into capital and to change their terminal facilities. Amendment requires Pennsylvania road to build new station to cost not less than $3,500,000. Bills were vigorously antagonized by portion of minority under leadership of Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) on ground that they were too liberal to the roads.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senate — Spirited debate was precipitated over resolution of Mr. Chandler to discharge committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of resolution authorizing investigation of Montana senatorial case. Exchanges between advocates and opponents of resolution took political turn and resulted in some lively colloquies. No action upon resolution was taken. In executive session Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with committee amendments, was adopted.

House—Passed Indian and military academy appropriation bills. Former carries $8,036,526 and latter $700,631.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senate—Another day was precipitated over resolution of Mr. Chandler to discharge committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of resolution authorizing investigation of Montana senatorial case. Exchanges between advocates and opponents of resolution took political turn and resulted in some lively colloquies. No action upon resolution was taken. In executive session Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with committee amendments, was adopted.

House—Passed Indian and military academy appropriation bills. Former carries $8,036,526 and latter $700,631.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senate—Transacted no business because of sudden death of Senator Pettus. President pro tem. Frye. Adjourned for holidays until January 3, 1901.

House—Transacted no business because of sudden death of Congressman Wise, of Virginia. Adjourned until January 2, 1901.

BIG STOCK FARM.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 21.—It is reported here that Frank Rockefeller is negotiating for the purchase of 140,000 acres of land in Kiowa and Clark counties with a view to stocking it with horses and high grade cattle, sheep and hogs, especially horses, for which he sees a profitable future. The land is along Soldier creek, the fastest running water in the state, and which is fed by a great many springs, numbers of them artesian. At present he owns the land on both sides of the creek for more than seven miles, but the area is too small for his plans. He has but few horses on his present ranch, but they have so demonstrated the adaptability of the country for giving bone and wind to their kind that Mr. Rockefeller is anxious to experiment on a larger scale. It is also said that he will experiment with poultry and animals of various kinds, including some of the wild animals of the plains. At present his ranch is stocked with high grade Hereford cattle and sheep.

THE HAYES CASE.

Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in the case of Rutherford Platt Hayes et al. and Scott R. Hayes et al. vs. James Hunt, administrator. The decision necessitates the sale of Spiegel Grove, the home of former President Rutherford B. Hayes, at Fremont, O. The property was willed to the late President, with a provision that an annuity should be paid to an insane uncle. At the death of the ex-President the annuity was stopped. The administrator of the uncle sued the Hayes heirs and won the suit.

A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Lockhaven, Pa., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Waggoner died here yesterday of paralysis, aged 70 years. She was the great-great-granddaughter of President John Adams, and the great-granddaughter of John Quincy Adams. Her grandfather was killed in the war of 1812. Her father served in the Mexican war; her husband was killed in the civil war at Atlanta, while under Gen. Sherman; her son served through the civil war, and her grandson, Lieut. Gardiner, was killed recently in the Philippines.

WITHOUT ANY AMENDMENT

Chinese Envoys Will Sign the Joint Agreement.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Conger, at Pekin, announcing that he had signed the agreement reached by the foreign ministers, but had done so with a written explanatory statement setting forth the exact position of his government. The text of the statement is not forwarded by Mr. Conger, but it is thought to be based on the last instruction he received from the department.

It is believed that the United States while sanctioning the provisions of the agreement relative to maintainence of permanent lines of communication, legation guards, and prohibition of the importation of arms into China, indicates clearly that the constitutional reasons prevent the executive from making any pledge to take part in the execution of these plans. The signature of the agreement by the ministers closes what is regarded as the first, the most important and the most difficult phase of the negotiations as to China, for it is not doubted that the Chinese envoys will subscribe to the agreement without amendment. Its conclusion has been marked by one of the most curious mistakes in the history of international exchange for by a cipher error, the majority of the signatories found to their amazement that they had contracted to do exactly what they did not intend, and moreover, the error was irretrivable.

TROUBLE WITH FRENCH.

Wilkesbarre, Dec. 22.—Thomas McAllister, a private in Co. C, Fifteenth United States infantry, makes a remarkable statement in a letter dated Tien Tsin, November 8, and just received by his mother, Mrs. Wilson McAllister. He says:

"We are having a high old time with the French here. We can't get along with them at all. The Sixth cavalry killed about thirty of them about two weeks ago, and a fellow out of my company killed one the other night by knocking his brains out with a brick.

"The way the trouble started between the Sixth cavalry men and the French was like this: Two of the Sixth cavalrymen were passing through a French camp, when the Frenchmen, without any provocation, jumped on them and gave them a severe beating. They reported the matter to their troop commander, who turned out the whole troop. They charged the Frenchmen and slaughtered them right and left. I don't know what they are going to do about it, nor do any of the boys care. They all want to get a chance at the French.

"The French are no good and the biggest cowards in the world. We went out with about two thousand of them when we first reached here, and got into a fight with about five thousand imperial Chinese troops. The French all ran away and left the United States and Japanese troops to fight it out. We finally came out victorious, and after about eight hours' hard fighting, succeeded in driving the Chinese back."

JAPANESE VIEWS.

London, Dec. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, in the course of a long letter, gives the views of Japanese observers upon the military methods in China, especially the conduct of the troops with regard to the graver crimes of robbery, incendiarism, murder and outrage.

The Japanese agree, he says, in declaring the American troops free from all these excesses. The Germans come second in the list, and the British third, the latter being charged only with petty pilfering, and being fully acquitted of murder, arson and outrage. The French, who are fourth on the list, are given to loot and outrage, but not to murder. Of the Russians, the Japanese speak with horror, as combining ferocity with lust and the love of plunder.

SITUATION DESPERATE.

London, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Pekin, dated Wednesday, December 19, says the situation throughout the provinces is rapidly growing worse and is causing grave anxiety. The dispatch adds that unless a definite system of government is speedily installed a recrudescence of the anti-foreign outbreaks is confidently predicted. The pressure of winter begins to be felt by the people, who are also suffering on account of the blackmail levied by the native employes of the allies, for which the foreigners are blamed. A number of desperadoes, imprisoned at San-Chow-Fu, by General Mei, whom the Germans released, are now hurrying to the Chi-Li-Shang-Tung border burning houses, murdering and pillaging.

More Boxers Killed.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Von Waldersee, dated Pekin, December 19, says:

"Gnendell's column, marching from Shan-Hai-Kuan, successfully encountered a force of Boxers, December 14, at Yung-Ling, near the eastern imperial tombs. Fifteen boxers were killed.

"One thousand Chinese regulars, under Fang-De-Ling, have been driven out of Lu-Tai. They fled to the mountains northeasterly, on Gnendell's approach."

Waldersee's Brutality.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—The Novoye Vremya observes that there are evidences of discontent in all the armies, including the German, with Field Marshal Von Waldersee's brutality. The paper supports the demand that each army act henceforth on its own responsibility.

ESTERHAZY IN WANT.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Major Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, has sunk lower to utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise de Betancourt, for an allowance, on the ground that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter, written by the major to his wife, November 10:

"I have been unable to write to my children recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at the last extremity—strength, courage and resources. I have not eaten for two days, except this morning in the workhouse. I am shivering with cold, and am compelled to warm myself by entering churches and museums. Everyone will say this is a confession of guilt, but you can say I am killing myself because after struggling to the utmost of my courage, my vo

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Senate Committee Submits Report on the Hepburn Bill.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, to which was referred the preliminary report of the Isthmian canal committee, has submitted a partial report thereon in connection with the protocols of agreements with Cost Rica and Nicaragua, relating to the proposed canal, which were submitted recently to the Senate. In the course of the report it is stated that the Walker commission and the protocols referred to have a direct bearing upon what is known as the Hepburn bill, now on the Senate calendar. "That bill," says the report, "is a declaration of the policy of the United States for a canal under control of this government.

"As a basis and condition precedent, to the accomplishment of this great task of duty the United States must first acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, by agreement, the right to construct, own, control and manage the canal. In doing this we must fully recognize their sovereign independence and authority over those countries respectively. The acquisition of the sovereign ownership of a tract of country, including the line of the canal, would separate Nicaragua into two parts, between which the sovereignty of the United States would be interposed.

"An act more fatal to her autonomy cannot be conceived, and if her government had the power to do this, under her constitution which forbids any cession of territory to a foreign state, the severance of her territory by such mutilation would destroy its territorial integrity and with it the republic. Such an effort is beyond the purpose of the House bill and is unnecessary to the enjoyment of any privilege or right that relates to the ownership, control or management of the canal.

"The House bill deals with our own national policy, defining it clearly, and writes it on the statute book, which is the highest record of the political and international policy of the United States.

"In making this declaration of the policy and purposes of the United States, and in supplying the President with the means of executing the law, the House bill proceeds on the assumption that there are no obstacles in the way of its full, just and peaceful enforcement. This line of action commends itself to all who sincerely deside to execute the will of the American people in the construction of a ship canal, placing its ownership, control and management in the government of the United States. If the Senate bill shall concur with the House in the passage of this bill it will be a movement of such force as will draw after it the settlement of any international difficulties that may exist, without friction or danger to the peace and good will that exists between the United States and other nations.

"The passage of the Hepburn bill, by an almost unanimous vote in the House, must have called for a protest from Great Britain, if that government considers that any right of hers is in conflict with that measure. If the passage of that measure through the Senate calls forth such a protest, then will be the appropriate time for its consideration and for taking measures to answer it. Until then we can never know the grounds of the objection that Great Britain may choose to make."

Adverting to any supposed relations Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the report declares:

"These states were not prohibited by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from disposing of canal privileges or their entire territory, if their people so desire, to the United States, or to any other power, for the reason that they are not parties to that treaty. If such was the purpose of that treaty, it failed, not only for that reason, but also because it was a flagrant usurpation on the part of the great nations that made the agreement and was condemned, as it still is reprobated by the morality of nations.

"Whether we will abide by and perform such a covenant is a conflict between morals and manners that our people will not suffer to deprive them of commercial liberty, the security of peace and the pursuit of happiness."

FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The friends of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty occupied nearly all the time in the senate in executive session yesterday, Senators Foraker and Morgan being the speakers.

When the treaty was taken up, attention was given to the resolution offered in open session earlier in the day by Senator Tillman calling for the correspondence between this government and the government of Colombia relative to the right of the United States to construct a canal across Colombian territory. The resolution was agreed to after it was amended at the instance of Senator Morgan so as also to call for all the correspondence with the Panama Canal company, including all offers on the part of that company, and all negotiations with it concerning the Panama canal.

Senator Foraker's speech from first to last, was a defense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he took occasion to praise in high terms Secretary Hay, who, he said, is not only an accomplished gentleman and scholarly man, but a patriot and a statesman of a high order. He had differed from the secretary in some respects, he said, as to the policy to be pursued, but any fair-minded man must recognize that in negotiating the pending treaty the secretary of state had accepted conditions as he found them, and that in falling into a policy of neutrality, he had only followed historic precedents. As for himself, he had always favored an American policy in dealing with the question of the construction of the canal, but no one who would give the least attention to the subject could fail to see that the neutral policy had been the policy of this country in the past. Every administration since 1850 had given some recognition to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that document was to be found in the government's latest treaty compilation.

Mr. Foraker also contended that there is an implied reservation in the treaty as it came to the senate to protect the canal from enemies. The treaty guarantees its neutrality in time of peace, he said, but we reserve the right to do with it as we see fit in time of war, except that we cannot fortify it. But, he went on, there is no prohibition against our closing it in war time. He found great significance in the difference between the language used in the Constantinople treaty relating to the Suez canal and the language employed in relation to the Nicaraguan canal, and he dwelt upon the fact that the Suez treaty contains a provision that in time of hostilities the canal shall be open to the ships of belligerents, although the Ottoman empire through whose dominion the canal was to be constructed, should be one of the belligerents. That provision had been omitted from the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Mr. Forsker said, and he argued that the omission could be interpreted as a concession of difference in intent.

He also contended for the safety of the canal, even though it should not be fortified, for it was absurd, he said, to suppose that any enemy would attempt to sail its ships through a canal 75 miles long and owned, controlled and policed by this country, when actual hostilities were in progress. In this connection, he called attention to the fate of the Maine, which was on a peaceful mission and had been anchored in a harbor of a country with which at the time we were at peace.

THE SUPREME COURT

Arguments Made in the Porto Rico and Philippine Cases.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The closing argument in the Philippines-Porto Rico cases was made in the United States supreme court to-day and the cases were submitted for the final adjudication of the court. The crowds which have filled the chamber since the cases were taken up were again on hand in reinforced numbers to-day entirely occupying the quarters reserved for the bar and the outer area for the public. Many people came early in the day to secure advantageous seats. As the government's case had been closed by the attorney general, it remained only to hear the senior counsel in the Philippine case, Mr. Charles H. Aldrick, of Chicago, former solicitor general, who had one hour and a half remaining of the five hours given to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Aldrich had before him the plaintiff's brief and a voluminous portfolio of notes, but he spoke freely with only occasional reference to them. At the outset he said he would confine himself largely to legal argument, following the attorney general's points and seeking to meet them, although he regarded much that the attorney general had presented as irrelevant. He spoke deliberately and seldom with any effort for dramatic force. He first directed his attention to the circumstances under which this government came into existence, the struggle for liberty and the American protest against England's assertion of the taxing power over the American colonies. With this history before us, he said, it was a remarkable fact that the attorney general of the United States over one hundred years after the great struggle which founded the American government should come into this court and assert a taxing power more extreme than had been asserted by the most ardent defenders of England's taxing power over the colonies.

Mr. Aldrich spoke of the decision of justice Marshall in Boughbrorough vs. Blake as of decisive importance and he summed up that decision as bearing on the present condition as follows: "That the power to tax, levy duties, etc., extends to the entire United States.

"That the term 'United States' embraces 'our great republic which is composed of states and territories.'

"That 'it is not less necessary, on the principles of our constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties and excises should be observed in the one than the other.'

It follows from the above that the rights and obligations of the territory thus a part of the United States, and the inhabitants thereof are measured and tested by the constitution."

WAR OFFICIAL SHOT.

Washington, Dec. 22.—F. H. Morris, Ohio, auditor for the War department, was shot at 2:15 this afternoon in his office in the Winder building, by a man named McDonald, formerly a disbursing clerk in the office.

Morris was shot through the heart, and died almost instantly. McDonald, who did the shooting, then cut his own throat, and shot himself. Before doing so he had a desperate affray with the watchman of the building, who tried to arrest him. The watchman was badly beaten about the head with the murderer's pistol.

Samuel McDonald, who did the killing, had been the second disbursing clerk in Morris' office but had been reduced. It was brooding over this that led to the tragedy. Morris had been auditor for the Navy department but was transferred to his present post a year ago on account of his good record.

Morris a Cleveland Man.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—The home of Frank H. Morris, who was shot and killed in Washington this afternoon, was in this city. He was formerly engaged in business here and had for a long time been recognized as a prominent and leading Republican. He was appointed three years ago as auditor of the Navy department and subsequently was transferred to a similar position in the War department. Mr. Morris was about 50 years of age.

MRS. FRYE DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the president pro tempore of the Senate, died very suddenly at the Hamilton Hotel this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Frye on Tuesday last suffered an acute attack of indigestion and had since been ill. When she arose this morning she was apparently much improved and partook of breakfast. Shortly after leaving the table the end came without the slightest warning, heart failure causing death.

The body will be taken on the 4:50 train this afternoon to Lewiston, Me., the home of Senator Frye.

DR. WISE DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Speaker Henderson received a telegram this morning announcing the death of Dr. Richard A. Wise, the member of the house from Norfolk, Va., district, at his home in Williamsburg, at 12:40 this morning. No details beyond the simple announcement were received.

The news of his death came as a surprise. He was here a few days ago, performing his congressional duties.

Dr. Wise was twice seated as a member of the house on a contest in the last and the present congresses, and had given notice that he would contest the seat in the next congress. He was a member of the well-known Wise family of Virginia, and a brother of John S. Wise, of New York.

THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The annual report of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes says that with the improving conditions it is hoped by a uniformity of political institutions to lay the foundation for an ultimate common government. The hostility to any change in the old ways, coupled with an inability to comprehend any benefit to them, encountered at first by the commission have gradually relaxed. Practically all the citizens of the tribes are now in co-operation with the commission in the endeavor to bring to a speedy conclusion the original undertaking of the commission.

TERRITORIAL TOWNS.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The population of incorporated places in Indian Territory having a population of more than 2,000 but less than 25,000 is as follows:

Ardmore, town, 5,681; Chickasaw, town, 3,209; Coalgate, town, 2,117; Durant, town, 2,960; Muscogee, town, 4,254; Purcell, town, 2,277; South McAlester, town, 3,479; Vinita, town, 2,339; Wagoner, town, 2,372.

DENIES THE RUMOR.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris desires the statement made that there is no truth in the rumored engagement of Miss Sartoris and Mr. Nichols, of New York.

The Chief Marshal.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, has announced the appointment of Gen. Francis Newton Green, of New York, to be chief marshal in the inaugural parade on March 4 next. Gen. Green is a soldier of wide reputation and has long been prominent in Republican ranks

THROUGH TWO CHANNELS

The Treaty Will Be Transmitted to the British Government.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The state department has decided to send the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the British government through two channels, one copy being transmitted to Lord Pauncefote, the other through Ambassador Choate, at London, who will present it to the foreign office. It is the understanding that the state department will make no representations whatever as to the changes made in the treaty; the senate amendments will be allowed to speak for themselves and the action of the department in notifying them to the British government will be entirely informal.

It can be authoritatively stated that there has been no exchange whatever, either in the shape of written notes, or oral communications, between the state department and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. All that is officially known of the attitude of the two governments mentioned is that their representatives here thoroughly approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the basis of the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that convention will affect their attitude is unknown. The impression prevails that not being called upon to come to a decision on this point until the British government shall have passed upon the senate amendments, the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not anticipate that action by any declaration at this stage.

PINGREE IN CONTEMPT.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 24.—On petition of members of the Ingham county bar, Judge Wiest, of the Ingham county circuit court, to-day ordered Governor Pingree to appear in court next Saturday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The action is based on an interview which was published in the Detroit Tribune, December 7, in which the governor bitterly attacked Judge Wiest and Prosecutor Tuttle, of Ingham county. Attached to the petition for an order is an affidavit by the Tribune reporter who secured the interview, which affirms that it was given for publication and that the following day the governor informed him that the interview, as printed, was all right and commended its fairness.

GEN. LEE'S MEANING.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the department of Missouri, who is in the city as the guest of the New England Society, said to-day in regard to the dispatch published in a Chicago paper purporting to quote from his speech made on the St. Louis Merchants' Stock Exchange, yesterday, in which he was said to have made the prediction that the American flag will continue to float over the island of Cuba: "The meaning I intended to convey was that the American flag would float over Cuba until a stable government shall be formed capable of protecting life and property and giving confidence to capitalists. The United States has promised the Cubans self-government and will carry out its promises. Upon the Cubans will rest the responsibility of determining whether that government shall be permanent of otherwise."

Under the escort of the president and a committee from the N. E. Society of St. Louis, Gen. Lee and staff with the ladies of the party, to-day visited Jefferson barracks, the regular army post south of the city.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—A special to the Record from St. Louis, Mo., says:

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee made a speech on "Cuba" before the Merchants' Exchange here yesterday, which caused much astonishment and is creating a great deal of speculation as to the deep significance which an unguarded remark may have in relation to the future of Cuba. Gen. Lee with his staff and party arrived here yesterday and were received by the prominent men on the floor of the exchange. When he responded to the address of welcome he touched upon Cuba, reviewing the war, the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the conquest and surrender of the island, and finally the evacuation of the Spanish troops. Then came the utterance which caused so much astonishment. He said:

"And now the Stars and Stripes float over Matanzas, over El Caney, over Moro, over Havana, and, I'll tell you, on the quiet, that the flag is going to stay there."

THE LAZIEST MAN.

Louisville, Dec. 20.—All the records for lazy men pale into insignificance when compared with the feat of Calvin Bradley, who kept his hands in his pockets until his arms were paralyzed.

He has long been called "Can't Move" Bradley, because of his known disinclination to use his hands.

Last evening he entered Dr. Nachand's drug store to borrow money. Of course his hands were in his pockets.

Dr. Nachand offered a nickel. Bradley moved forward. Then suddenly a look of the most awful pain spread over his face. He jerked his body about and contorted in various ways all over the store. His hands remained in his pockets. The people in the drug store thought he was crazy.

"What's the matter?" shouted Nachand.

"I can't get the nickel. My arms won't move," cried Bradley, in an agony of fear.

Then Dr. Nachand comprehended. He got down his galvanic battery, and after fastening Bradley down to a chair applied it to his "funny bone" at either elbow. At first there was no response. Then gradually a look of ineffable joy and peace spread over the tramp's face. Then his hands came out from his pockets with a jerk, and, howling, he tried to rise from the chair.

Later, his arms were again paralyzed.

ANTILLA ASHORE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 24.—The British steamer Antillia, Capt. Montell, from Nassau for New York, with a general cargo, went ashore this morning on Great Egg harbor bar. Her passengers were safely landed. Signals have been hoisted asking for assistance, and the crews of the life saving stations have responded. The Antillia is a vessel of 588 tons.

Bank Robbers Caught.

Montfort, Wis., Dec. 24.—An attempt to blow open the safe of the bank here owned by P. T. Stevens early yesterday morning, resulted in the capture of the robbers after a sharp fight with the citizens.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

MORE REGULARS

Must Be Had to Take the Place of the Volunteer Troops.

Washington, Dec. 24.—As a result of a conference between the secretary of war and Quartermaster Ludington it has been decided that no further action can be taken with regard to the return of the volunteers from the Philippines until Congress shall make provision for their replacement.

Acting upon representations made by General MacArthur, the department has concluded that it is absolutely necessary to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines until the current policy of establishing municipal governments throughout the archipelago has been effected.

There are now about 69,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, in the Philippines, and arrangements have been made already for bringing home 9,000 of that number. No further reduction will be made until the war department is fully advised of the purpose of Congress with regard to army legislation. When the necessary authority has been given it the purpose will be carried out to bring home, as rapidly as possible, all the volunteers and regulars whose terms of enlistment expire on June 30 next, but not before it is possible to replace them, man for man, with the new recruits. It therefore appears that after the 9,000 volunteers have left the Philippines no more troops will be withdrawn from that country until they can be relieved by fresh recruits.

It is expected that Congress will act promptly on the army bill soon after it reassembles in January, but even, in that event, it is said at the war department it will not be possible to get the fresh recruits inside of two months' time. The general home-coming movement of the volunteers therefore will have to be postponed until about the first of February. That will give the quartermaster's department but five months' time to bring home the remainder of the volunteer and the regular troops whose terms will expire at the same time aggregating about 40,000 men before the first of July.

This undertaking is believed to be beyond the capacity of the transport service as at present organized and may necessitate additional transports.

Advices from General MacArthur indicate a strong desire on the part of the volunteers to return to the United States.

It is understood that General MacArthur has recommended that a bounty of $250 be allowed to each soldier in the Philippines who re-enlists for another term and the plan is said to meet with the favor of the officers of the war department.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—At the convocation exercises of the University of Chicago yesterday President Harper announced that John D. Rockefeller had made another gift of $1,500,000 to the institution.

Of this sum $1,000,000 is to be used as an endowment fund, and the university is to derive the benefit of the income of it from year to year. It is also stipulated that the $1,000,000 is to be in the university's name, and is to be considered its absolute property for all time.

The balance of the gift is to be used for immediate purposes and for general needs. Mr. Rockefeller suggests that $100,000 of the $500,000 be used for the construction of a university press building, a large part of the structure to be devoted to a library.

Before making public Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift Dr. Harper upheld in emphatic terms the right of the professors of the University of Chicago to freedom of speech. The earnestness with which he declared that no donor might interfere with the speech of any of the instructors of the university, coming as it did, just before the announcement of an additional gift from Mr. Rockefeller, was especially significant. He said:

"Whatever may have happened in other universities in the University of Chicago neither the trustees, nor the president, nor any one in official position, has at any time called an instructor to account for any public utterances which he may have made. In order not to be misunderstood I wish to say that no donor of funds to the university, and I include in the number of donors the founder of the university, Mr. Rockefeller, has ever by a single word or act indicated his dissatisfaction with the instruction given to the students of the university or with the public expression of opinion made by an officer of the university. I vouch for the truth of this statement, and I trust it may have the largest possible publicity."

LEISHMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

New York, Dec. 20.—Oscar S. Strauss, in an interview in the Mail and Express to-day, said that President McKinley's nomination of John G. A. Leishman to be minister to Turkey, is not a diplomatic victory for the sultan.

"The report that the President's delay in sending a minister to Constantinople was directly due to Turkey's failure to pay the missionary claims is not true," said Mr. Strauss. "For some time the President has desired very much that I should return to Constantinople. It was after I had told him I should most certainly resign that he selected Mr. Leishman as my successor.

"All the unsettled matters pending at the time of my appointment have been brought to a satisfactory stage and I believe that the American indemnity matter will be amicably settled and friendly relations between Turkey and the United States continue firmly established."

GERMANY PROTESTS.

Constantinople, Dec. 24.—The expected imperial irade authorizing the signing of the contract for the cruiser for the Ottoman navy by the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., together with the initial deposit of £100,000, has not yet been issued.

It appears that the German embassy has protested to the Porte against the payment to the Cramps before the amount owing to Herr Krupp for naval guns has been paid.

AN INDIAN SUIT.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 19.—Princess Newekeyshik, otherwise Mrs. Pratt, has filed three suits in the court of claims in behalf of 3,000 full blooded Chippewas and Ottawas to recover $57,000 from the government. Chester Howe is the Indians' attorney. The money accumulated in the treasury at the rate of $1,000 a year for seventeen years from 1836 under a treaty, but in 1855 this treaty was superseded by a new treaty and the accumulated money and interest was covered back into the treasury. The Indians claim that while the treaty of 1855 stopped further annual accretions to the fund, the amount already in hand should have been divided among the tribes.

SAULT CANALS.

Reports of American and Canadian Waterways Regarding Freight.

Duluth, Min., Dec. 24.—The commerce of the Sault canals for 1900 amounted to 25,643,073 net freight tons, of which 20,532,493 were eastbound business and 5,110 westbound. The American canal passed 92 per cent of the traffic, and the Canadian canal 8 per cent. Of the registered tonnage, 20,136,782 tons went through the American, and 2,179,052 went through the Canadian. The increase in freight traffic over 1898 was 2 per cent, while the decrease in the number of vessel passages was 4 per cent, indicating that the increased number of the larger class of lake boats is having an important influence on the vessel passages. The passenger traffic increased 19 per cent. The greatest increase shown in any commodity was bituminous coal—28 per cent—a total of 3,971,462 tons. Iron ore shows an increase of 7 per cent, a total of 16,443,568 tons. Hard coal shows a decrease of 30 per cent. Wheat decreased 31 per cent, and other grains 46 per cent, the totals, respectively, being 40,489,302 and 16,174,639 bushels. Lumber shipments through the canals were 909,651,000 feet, a decrease of 12 per cent.

MARQUETTE'S REMAINS.

The remains of Father Marquette, the intrepid explorer and great missionary, have been found.

This announcement may bring forth a strong discussion among the towns along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Be that as it may, the officials of the Ann Arbor believe that what little there remains of the dust of this great and good man has been found near Frankfort. It was exhumed by some workmen who are excavating for the foundation of a large summer hotel at that point. The men are changing the course of the river near Frankfort, and at considerable depth the skull and part of the bones of a white man were unearthed. Only the skull and the imperfect bones remained. There was a streak of rust close to the remains, which, it is thought, was all that is left of the father's beads and cross.

The claim that these are the remains of Father Marquette has the support of the highest authority on the history of his life. According to the Michigan Historical Society, Father Marquette was buried at Frankfort in the year 1675. No one has ever found his remains, and the depth at which these bones were found, it is asserted, proves that they are what is left of Father Marquette.

The attention of the Michigan Historical Society has been called to the discovery, and it will be thoroughly investigated. The result of this investigation will be looked forward to with deep interest by the students of the history of Michigan.

FOR UNRULY BOYS.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—The United States navy, by agreement with the juvenile court here, is to become a reform school for unruly Chicago boys. The John Worthy school, accordingly, will lose scores of the older lads sent there for correction, boys out on probation will be picked up and future candidates for the institution of correction will be sent direct to the government's training ships.

This will greatly lengthen the period for discipline and increase the chances of thoroughly reforming wayward youths. As it is, good behavior secures the release of many from John Worthy school after two or three months. Some of them find their way back again and others remain at large or with their parents. The navy plan will hold them in check for a term of from three to five years and under the best of restraint and under influences likely to produce the best results.

The matter was discussed in Judge Tuthill's court and a representative of the navy recruiting office conferred with the judge. The officer said that the navy would be glad to avail itself of such an opportunity. The question arose thereupon as to the authority of the court and the legality of the proposed change. Investigation showed that the statute clearly grants the court the power. It demonstrated that when a boy is brought before the juvenile courts and is adjudged dependent or delinquent he is from that time until he is 21 years old a ward of the court. His parents no longer have authority over him; he is in the custody of the state.

Arrangements were made whereby the system can be put into operation at once. Superintendent Sloan, of the John Worthy school, was notified, and a recruiting officer will visit the institution and select a number of the most desirable boys. An examination will then be held to decide which of the lads meet the requirements of the United States government. Those passing will thereupon become apprentices in the navy.

COAL MINING ACTIVE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The increased demand for coal as a result of the recent strike in the anthracite region is causing a rush of work in all the collieries. During the month of November the total production of hard coal was 4,944,799 tons, and the operators expect to equal this output during the present month. If this is accomplished the year's production will be 45,022,295 tons, as against last year's output of 47,665,203.

Previous to the strike it was fully expected the output for 1900 would be at least 2,000,000 more than the previous year, but the loss of tonnage and the shutting down of the mines during the strike caused a falling off which could not be made up. Out of the eleven large coal companies, six show an increase over their allotment.

There is a boom in the anthracite coal trade and the companies are unable to fill their orders as promptly as desired. The stock on hand is very light, and some of the compahies are not able to lay up any coal for the reason that as fast as it is mined it is sent to points for delivery.

BIG APPLE CROP.

Albion, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Orleans county harvested this year the biggest apple crop in its history, a full million barrels being put up. In addition to the great quantities of bulk fruit shipped early in the season, the largest growers contracted for orchards at $1 per barrel for the fruit, but later prices advanced until $2.50 was finally paid. No fruit was wasted, even windfalls being barreled at $1 and $1.50 and shipped to cities for immediate consumption.

The crop is estimated to have yielded to the farmers $1,500,000. A new company was organized this week, headed by C. H. Bahrenburg, of New York, to build a cold storage plant with a capacity of 75,000 barrels of apples and 2,000 tons of cabbage, the latter having also become a great money-making crop.

DECLARED OFF.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 22.—President Dolphin, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has declared the strike of the operators on the Santa Fe off. All the striking operators here received orders from President Dolphin that the strike would continue no longer.

The operators are beginning to speculate as to whether they will be reinstated in the employ of the company. They now have the permission of the organization to work if they can secure work.

General Manager Mudge would not express an opinion as to whether the men would be re-employed or not. He said, however, that the Order of Railway Telegraphers would not be recognized under the present management.

"Let the operators come new officers," he said, "and then we can talk to them."

JESSIE LINCOLN.

Granddaughter of Martyred President Freed by Divorce.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—As a sequel to the elopement of Jessie Lincoln, daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, with Warren Beckwith, foot-ball player, base ball professional, Spanish war volunteer, and now railroad brakesman, comes the information that formerly devoted couple are now permanently separated.

Young Beckwith is twirling the brakes on the Burlington Line, while his former wife and infant daughter are quarantined at New York on account of an attack of scarlet fever.

The disclosure that the Beckwiths have been divorced came in a suit at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by one Whitfdro, a nephew of Senator Harlan, against Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, a daughter of Senator Harlan, for services rendered the estate. Mrs. Lincoln was wanted as a witness, and her inability to be present brought out the story.

It is said a divorce was granted on account of desertion and non-support, but the county records of Mt. Pleasant show no such charge, and the friends of the Lincoln family in Chicago express surprise at the reports.

The romance thus ended aroused much interest in Chicago in 1897. Miss Lincoln had met Beckwith in Iowa while she was visiting the family of Senator Harlan, her grandfather. She became smitten with his prowess on the foot-ball field at Iowa Wesleyan college, and insisted on marrying him despite the protests of her family.

After the elopement Mrs. Beckwith returned to the home of her family, but soon joined her husband, who took readily to employment as a professional ball player. Mrs. Beckwith is said to have left him before he took service in the United States army in Cuba. While in service he received the news of the birth of a daughter, and obtained a furlough to visit his wife, but attempts at reconciliation are said to have been futile.

THE BALDWIN WORKS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—John H. Converse, a member of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., which controls the Baldwin locomotive works, appeared before the industrial commission to-day. He stated that the industry was established in 1831 and has constantly and steadily grown until to-day the works are the largest in the world. The capacity of the plant is 1,200 locomotives a year, or practically four locomotives for each working day. The capital employed, Mr. Converse estimated at not less than $10,000,000. About 8,500 hands are engaged at the works.

The foreign trade in locomotives, he said, has been a growth of the last 40 years. At first it was confined to Cuba and South America, but during the past 25 years it had extended to the Eastern hemisphere.

Mr. Converse gave as reasons for the introduction of American locomotives abroad the possibility of earlier delivery, preference for American locomotives as to type, size and details, and the question of price. Engines have been constructed, witness said, at less cost per unit of weight than the ordinary foreign locomotives.

In answer to a question by Chairman Clarke, Mr. Converse said the wages of the firms employes are higher than those paid abroad.

"In that case," said Chairman Clarke, "how can you produce locomotives at less cost than the foreign product?"

Mr. Converse said he believed this fact to be due to the industry and intelligence of the American workman and the much larger use of machinery here than abroad.

As to the question of speed, Mr. Converse stated that the substitution of steel rails for those of iron permitted increase of weight in engines which resulted in greater speed. The increase in speed and capacity has brought about a reduction in the cost of transportation and operating.

Regarding the different conditions, Mr. Converse said that owing to the government ownership system existing in most foreign countries no difficulty was encountered in that respect.

Asked as to the condition of the industry, Mr. Converse said that it was at present more prosperous than at any time from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Kennedy asked the witness if any attempt had been made to combine all the locomotive works. Mr. Converse answered in the affirmative, but said the effort was unsuccessful. His firm opposed the project, and he did not believe locomotives could be built at a lower cost if such an idea was carried out.

TO PAY CHURCH DEBT.

Melrose, Dec. 19.—To raise money to pay the church debt the congregation of the Free-Will Baptist church has given further leave of absence to its pastor, the Rev. George N. Howard. He proposes to do it with virgin gold dug from a mine in South America.

Some time ago a company was formed to work the mine, which, it was claimed, was a discovery of Capt. Willard Smart, of Malden. With Smart the Rev. Mr. Howard went to the promised land, and the minister returned three months later without companion or gold. Smart, he said, had died of a malignant fever. Hence the search for the treasure had to be abandoned.

The Rev. Mr. Howard is not discouraged, however. His father, from Maine, will supply his Melrose pulpit while the pastor tries gold-hunting again. The specimens brought here by Smart assayed $600 per ton. According to Smart he had located one of the abandoned gold mines reputed to have been worked by the first Spanish adventurers who followed after Cortez.

It is said that if Mr. Howard does not find the mine he will turn his attention to the cultivation of rubber and cocoa. Hence, his leave of absence has been indefinitely extended.

BIG FIRE LOSS.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 2b.—The Fox Pressed Steel Car Works, one of the largest industries in Joliet, was nearly destroyed by fire early to-day. The plant contained much costly machinery which is more or less damaged. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

It is impossible to get positive figures on the loss and insurance. The burned building can be replaced for about $25,000. The mills employed about 500 men. The loss on machinery is about $100,000.

SCHLEY TO RETIRE.

New York, Dec. 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley will be detached from duty as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station during the coming spring, in anticipation of his retirement next October, when he will be 62 years old.

Brown Released.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Andrew White, Brown, said to be the son of a New York millionaire, who was arrested here Monday night on a telegram from the sheriff of Oswego county, New York, charging grand larceny, has been released. The complainants failed to prosecute.

Minnesota's Vote.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.—The official vote for Minnesota has been announced. For the principal candidates it was: For President, McKinley, 190,461; Bryan, 112,901; McKinley's plurality, 77,560. For governor, Van Sant, Rep., 152,965; Lind, Dem., 150,651; Van Sant's plurality, 2,254.

THE REMOVAL OF GARDNER.

New York, Dec. 24.—"The removal of District Attorney Gardiner," ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said last night, "cannot but be regarded with satisfaction from whatever point of view the situation is looked at. Governor Roosevelt has acted with extreme wisdom. He does not seem to have taken advantage of the opportunity that was presented to him to make partisan capital out of it. It is to be inferred from the fact that he appointed a Democrat that he was not swayed by partisan motives in taking the action that he did. I think that the general feeling at election time was that the officers of the law had behaved very badly. Gardiner, Devery, the mayor and the sheriff adopted altogether a false position at the time of the election, but, while the mayor and the sheriff subsequently absolved themselves, the district attorney did not."

SOON TO BE FREE.

Eldorado, Kan., Dec. 24.—Hayward Morrison, brother of Jessie Morrison, whose trial for murdering Mrs. Castle ended in a hung jury, says that "six wealthy men of this county have volunteered to go on the $5,000 bond.

"We are in no hurry to file the bond. "Jessie is feeling very well and still receives letters of sympathy daily."

While Mr. Morrison would not say when the bond would be filed he left the impression that his sister would spend her Christmas at home.

FOR THE CABINET.

New York, Dec. 22.—A special to the World from Washington says: There is a persistent rumor that ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, now director of the census, will be given a place in the cabinet some time after March 4.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Dec. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Better weather conditions on the Atlantic seaboard and pronounced activity in distribution of all staple lines of merchandise at Southern cities have imparted a slightly more aggressive tone to general business. Distinctive holiday business, which at this period of the season means retail distribution, has shown further improvement and no complaint is heard from any quarter, while the jewelry trade is much more active than for several years past. Unchanged conditions in the leading manufacturing industry during the last week before the holidays mean much. At this time in ordinary years furnaces close down in large numbers and dullness is general at mills and shops where iron and steel are handled. Instead of reduction of working force or concessions in price this year, however, reports from the principal cities indicate the existence of contracts that will take months to fill, and new sales are made at the former level despite much talk of cheaper ore next year. Iron declined about 25c a ton recently, but this is as far as the cost of raw material has been reduced. It is seldom possible to secure prompt delivery of partially manufactured forms or finished products, and each week brings more orders from abroad, while the November statement of British exports shows another decrease compared with last year in those products. Tin again dropped sharply, taking price about 1c below the top and almost to the level prevailing a year ago. Other industries exhibit the same indifference to precedent. Instead of holiday quiet in the wool market the last week's figures of sales at the three chief Eastern markets amount to 7,328,000 pounds against 6,859,000 pounds in the preceding week and 5,257,324 two weeks ago, while a year ago the aggregate had fallen to 7,312,500 pounds from an average of over eleven million pounds in the two previous weeks. Prices are steady but show no recovery from the recent decline and manufacturers purchase only raw material to fill orders. Another decline appeared in hides at Chicago, taking the average back to the level prevailing two months ago. Leather is also easier, but the finished product was well sustained by shipments from Boston of 1,956 cases, which is by far the largest movement in recent weeks. New orders are fewer in number, but shops have contracts for months ahead. Local jobbers have accomplished much more than was expected.

Cotton is firmly held, despite arrivals at Southern ports far in excess of last year and little encouragement received from spinners. Crop indications point to a yield about equal to Mr. Edison's estimate of requirements.

Wheat is quiet, receipts aggregating 4,892,719 bushes against 3,366,286 last year, while Atlantic exports were 2,701,242 bushels, flour included, against only 1,586,184 in the same week of 1899.

Corn advanced again to about 2 cents above last year's level with no important news. The movement is much heavier, for three weeks of December receipts amounted to 14,792,257 bushels against 9,404,868, while Atlantic exports were 15,244,720 bushels against 11,275,918 in 1899. Liquidation in coffee caused a heavy volume of option transactions and largely increased estimates of the next Brazilian crop took No. 7 Rio down to the lowest price of the year, which is 3c below the top point. The present figure is still more than a cent above last year's weakest spot, and receipts are 250,000 bags larger.

Failures for the week were 203 in the United States against 220 last year, and 18 in Canada against 20 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 25—There have been no sessions of any of the exchanges since Saturday. Therefore we give the closing quotations of that day in this issue.

Toledo, Dec. 22—Close.—There was little to the grain markets to-day and the quiet business of the brokers seemed to be watching the clock. Corn eased off again and closed lower.

In wheat there was little doing, but the market remained firm and closed unchanged. Cables were not encouraging and the receipts at Northwestern and primary points were liberal.

The weather map continues to show mild temperatures, with some showers in Nebraska and Kansas. There are signs of colder weather in the far north.

Oats remain quiet and steady.

Clover seed is firmer and the dealers hope that there will be some demand before long. Receipts 15; shipments 85.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 36½c; December, 36¾c; May, 39¾c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c.

Oats—Cash and December, 23½c; May, 25c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 25c.

Rye—51½c.

Clover seed—December, $6.80; March, $6.87½; No. 2, $6.80@6.87½; rejected, $6.50@5.50.

At Chicago.

Wheat was dull and steady; receipts were liberal; cables steady, and world's shipments, 7,000,000 bushels, were moderate. May opened 1@1¼c lower at 72⅞, touched 72¾@73c and reacted to 73. Local receipts were 155 cars, 20 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 54 cars, against 84 week ago. Corn was fairly active and easier on good weather and the receipts, 631 cars,